

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

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*China*

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XINHUA VIEWS 'SOVIET-U.S. MILITARY CONTENTION'

OW221351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 22 May 84

["Roundup: Soviet-U.S. Military Contention Increases in Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 21 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- The Soviet Union and the United States, in contending for military superiority in Europe, have since last winter stepped up the manufacture and deployment in Europe of various new types of lethal weapons, particularly the nuclear weapons. Holding diametrically opposed views as a pretext for their arms expansion, the two superpowers have continuously escalated their arms race.

Following the disruption of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles last November, batches of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles have been shipped to West Europe and some of these have already been installed in Federal Germany, England and Italy. Washington has stood pat in carrying out the NATO plan for deploying medium-range missiles in West Europe in a bid to counter the large number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed on the Continent since the mid-70's.

In an interview with TASS on May 20, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov disclosed that as a countermeasure against the U.S. deployment of nuclear missiles in West Europe, the Soviet Union has since last November restored and stepped up the deployment of SS-20 missiles in its own territory, deployed in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia respectively a number of tactical missiles with a longer range. Recently, it also deployed a supplement of similar missiles in Democratic Germany and increased the number of its missile-carrying submarines in waters off the U.S. coasts. Moscow has also declared further counter-measures against increased U.S. nuclear build-up in Europe.

Washington asserts that the large number of Soviet SS-20 missiles deployed in Europe, outweighing the West not only in conventional arms but also in nuclear arms, have posed a military threat to the West and the measures taken by NATO are purely aimed at "restoring the balance of power" between the East and the West. Viewing the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe as a step to gain military superiority, Moscow has resolved not to let the United States upset the military equilibrium already established.

In his interview with TASS, Ustinov declared that the counter-measures recently taken by his government against the U.S. missile deployment in West Europe are serving to restore nuclear equilibrium on a still higher level. But he had to admit that the increased numbers of nuclear warheads aimed at each other's targets have substantially reduced the time needed for measures to be taken in the event of a nuclear attack or an unintentional nuclear situation. This has also undermined the trust between countries and augmented the possibilities of a nuclear clash, he said.

This clearly shows that the continuous escalation of nuclear rivalry is not conducive to maintaining peace but, instead, can only increase the possibilities of a nuclear conflict. Nevertheless, both Moscow and Washington cling to their positions on the resumption of the medium-range nuclear missile talks. The United States, while declaring that it is always ready to resume the talks, has made it clear that the Soviet Union could be brought back to the negotiating table only if the United States firmly and continuously deploy medium-range missiles and increase strategic weapons in West Europe.



Moscow, on its part, has announced that it is not opposed to reopening the talks. Meanwhile, it has repeatedly stressed that the pre-condition for resuming the talks is discontinuance of nuclear missile deployment and complete removal of the U.S. medium-range missiles already in place. There is no sign that the two superpowers would really reduce their enormous arsenals through negotiation. On the contrary, their arms race and military contention will become more and more acute. The shadows of the Euromissiles have already stretched beyond Europe and are now hovering over other areas.

In the recent past, Moscow repeatedly declared that it would react to U.S. increasing MX missiles and any other new strategic nuclear systems by producing similar weapons and that it would also take countermeasures against the U.S. plan for deploying anti-missile weapons, anti-satellite systems and other types of super weapons. All this will pose an increasingly grave threat to peace in Europe and the world at large.

#### PRC EXPANDS ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ABROAD

OW201210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Central China's Hubei Province has since June last year sent 2,171 technicians and workers abroad on contract to foreign firms for construction projects and service, according to the China Hubei Corporation for International Economic and Technical Cooperation. The province has so far signed 33 contracts with firms in the United States, Japan, Thailand, Nigeria, Somalia and Hong Kong. The projects cover such fields as building, water conservancy, power, communications, textiles, agriculture, health and catering.

North China's Hebei Province has utilized 892,400 U.S. dollars of foreign funds for three large projects, according to the provincial Foreign Trade Office. The projects are a leather and fur venture, the renovation of the Shanzhuang Hotel in the tourist center of Chengde and a large porcelain plaque production line. The investment has come from Hong Kong and Japanese firms.

East China's Zhejiang Province has established a new corporation to promoting economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries, according to the provincial Foreign Trade Office. The province signed building contracts with 13 countries and regions in 1983, involving 18.67 million U.S. dollars, a fourfold increase over 1982. More than 200 technical personnel and workers have been sent on these projects.

DUARTE STATEMENTS TO REAGAN, CONGRESS REPORTED

OW220835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte assured President Ronald Reagan today that his country would "stand firm for democracy."

He told reporters after meeting with Reagan that he is appealing to both leftist and rightist extremists in his country to lay down their arms and incorporate themselves into the democratic process. The president-elect arrived here yesterday to begin a four-day U.S. tour. The visit is seen as one of Reagan's efforts to show his support for the president-elect and to persuade Congress to approve his request for 62 million U.S. dollars in emergency military aid to El Salvador.

Duarte indicated in a televised interview yesterday that he intends to name an independent presidential commission to probe into death squad activity in his country and past cases of political violence. He also met with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today and is scheduled to address the U.S. Congress Tuesday. In the meantime, it is reported that the Amnesty International today accused the Salvadoran Government of having ordered the executions of many of the estimated 40,000 people murdered since 1979 and of having interfered with the investigations of the murders.

U.S. HOUSE REJECTION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS NOTED

OW190202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. House of Representatives voted 247-179 yesterday for the third year in a row to deny President Reagan funds to resume production of chemical weapons, which the United States quit making 15 years ago. Ignoring a last-minute appeal by President Reagan, the representatives voted overwhelmingly to strike 95 million dollars earmarked for binary nerve gas from a military authorization.

The vote came as the House continued work on the 208.1 billion dollars defense authorization bill for the next year. The bill is 16.4 billion dollars less than Reagan's first request for defense in January and 2.5 billion dollars below his revised request of several weeks ago. The U.S. Administration, citing the age of existing stocks and the Soviet use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, insists the United States must develop a modern and safer deterrent. Rep. William Dickinson, ranking Republican member of the Armed Services Committee, read to the House a letter from Reagan saying "it is absolutely essential that we act now on our modernization efforts" in chemical weapons if Moscow is to be convinced to sign a treaty barring chemical stocks and warfare.

The previous House vote against chemical weapons was 258-166 and came last November, instructing House conferees to refuse to accept a production plan that had passed the Senate 50-49. Vice President George Bush cast the tie-breaking Senate vote.

LATIN COUNTRIES REACT TO HIGHER U.S. PRIME RATE

OW181347 Beijing XINHUA in English 0305 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. decision to raise its prime interest rate by a half percentage point has sparked sharp criticism from the debt-stricken Latin American countries, which threatened to fight back by seeking united actions on financial matters. American banks announced a half percentage point increase in their interest rate on May 8, the third such rise in two months, boosting the interest rate to 12.5 percent, the highest since October 1982. The announcement immediately came under fire from Latin American countries, above all from Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Venezuela, four of the largest debtor nations in the world.

The Brazilian Foreign Ministry, in a statement, accused the United States of "pouring cold water" on Latin American nations and wasting a good part of Brazil's endeavors to adjust its national economy.

Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado complained, "Our hard-earned dollars from export and tourism have all been drained up" by the higher interest rate. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin described the U.S. decision as "a neutron bomb" hurled at the developing countries.

Gonzalo Barrios, president of the Venezuelan ruling Democratic Action Party, charged that the United States is trying to maintain its own prosperity at the expense of other countries. Venezuelan public opinion also condemned the U.S. move as one aimed at shifting its deficits onto Latin American countries and forcing them into accepting the austerity measures prescribed by the International Monetary Fund.

The increasing U.S. interest rate, which resulted from the huge U.S. deficits -- has put heavier burdens on the Latin American countries in their payments of foreign debts now totaling 350 billion U.S. dollars. A half-percentage-point rise in the interest rate will add another 5.2 billion U.S. dollars in debt payments for Latin American countries, including more than 1 billion for Brazil and Mexico respectively, and 600 million for Argentina. In recent years, many Latin American countries, while taking a series of austerity policies, have held talks with creditor nations to reschedule their debt payments and improve trade and financial conditions. But they now have to use a big chunk of their trade surpluses to pay the increased interest. All this has not only dimmed the prospects of an economic recovery in these countries, but also pushed them into a more difficult position in the negotiations on debt issues.

Argentine President Alfonsin, in view of such a difficult situation, proposed a Latin American summit on united actions against the high interest rate, and sent his foreign minister to Brazil Tuesday to discuss the matter. Meanwhile, it is reported that Latin American banks are likely to form a united front to cope with the financial policies pursued by the industrialized countries.

FRG'S GENSCHER VISITS USSR FOR ARMS TALKS

Meets With Chernenko

OW221946 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko and the visiting Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today reiterated their respective positions on U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear disarmament. During a meeting with Genscher, Chernenko said that only when the United States withdraws its missiles deployed in Western Europe, can the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear disarmament be resumed. He dismissed the idea to resume the talks when U.S. missiles are still in Western Europe as one that "cannot be regarded as serious" If the United States and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) continue to increase their nuclear threats, he said, the Soviet Union and its allies will inexorably carry out counter-measures to the same effect.

Commenting on bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Federal Germany, the Soviet leader pointed out that the two countries should strive jointly to overcome dangerous escalation of the confrontation on the European Continent, if they are to maintain their normal and good relations.

During the meeting, Genscher reiterated NATO's positions on deployment of U.S. missiles, while calling for the resumption of U.S.-Soviet talks and a comparatively low-level military balance.

Federal Germany and the Soviet Union hold different views about the deteriorating world situation, Genscher said at a press conference after the meeting. He said that his country maintains that the Soviet Union and the United States should improve their relations. He said he had made clear to Soviet leaders the positions of Federal Germany on issues of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Middle East, Southern Africa and Central America, stressing that the right of the peoples to self-determination should be respected. During his three-day visit to the Soviet Union Genscher also had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. He left here for home this afternoon.

Gromyko Views FRG Role

OW220650 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko today accused Federal Germany of assisting the United States in deploying nuclear missiles in Western Europe and held Bonn partly responsible for the consequential increase of the nuclear threat. In a meeting with visiting Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher who arrived here Sunday evening, Gromyko reiterated the Soviet stand that the Kremlin would return to the Geneva nuclear disarmament talks with the United States only if the West halted deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe and withdrew those already in place.

In response, Genscher stressed Bonn's position of backing NATO's deployment of nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He said stability in Europe should be guaranteed on the basis of balance and detente, and of mutual recognition of each other's legitimate security interests.

During a banquet given for Genscher this evening, Gromyko described Federal Germany as "a natural partner of cooperation" of the Soviet Union.



However, he said the possibility of cooperation can only be fully realized on condition of detente and strengthening of peace in Europe and the world at large through joint efforts.

Genscher pointed out the differences between Bonn and Moscow on the causes of, and approaches to solving, disputes. The divergence of interests continues to remain, but both East and West should not abandon any possibility of resuming the Geneva talks, he said.

#### USTINOV STRESSES MAINTAINING MILITARY STRENGTH

OW202006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1951 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy F. Ustinov today stressed once again the Soviet defense capacity should be kept at "a proper level" so as not to let the United States to attain military superiority. He told the official news agency TASS that the Soviet tactical missiles based in Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia are combat-ready and the number of Soviet submarines carrying nuclear missiles off the U.S. coast has been increased.

The Soviet ship-based missiles have imposed as great a threat to the United States as that of the U.S. missiles stationed in Europe to the Soviet Union and its allies, he said, adding that his country will take retaliatory measures if the United States again increases its medium-range missiles and nuclear forces in Europe. It is "the most dangerous miscalculation" on the U.S. part, he said, to try to gain some superiority by deploying Pershing 2 missiles. He warned that if the Soviet Union and its allies were attacked by nuclear weapons, a strike back would be immediately delivered on targets.

Ustinov accused the United States of continuing the deployment of missiles in Europe while talking about its readiness to resume negotiations with the Soviet Union on nuclear arms control. "It is but empty talk aimed at deceiving the world public opinion," he said. He reiterated the Soviet stand that the negotiations can only be resumed when the obstacle created by the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe is removed.

ROK SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS PRC HIJACKERS' SENTENCE

OW221339 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The South Korean Supreme Court in a final verdict today rejected the appeals by the six criminals who jacked a Chinese civil airliner last year, and upheld their prison sentences of four to six years as passed on them by Seoul's lower court, according to Western reports reaching here.

Chinese sources concerned have shown dissatisfaction with the fact that the South Korean authorities have not given the hijackers severe punishment.

On May 5 last year, Zhuo Changren and the other five criminals hijacked the CAAC airliner flight number 296 to South Korea.

On June 1, the Seoul Procuratorate brought suits against them. On August 18, the Seoul District Court in the first court trial sentenced them respectively to four to six years imprisonment. On December 20, the Seoul Supreme Court, in the second trial, upheld the first verdict. Today, after the appeals were lodged by the criminals, the Supreme Court handed down the final verdict.

Upon learning of the final verdict by the South Korean authorities, the Chinese sources concerned pointed out that "in the conformity with the regulations of the relevant international conventions, hijacking is a grave criminal conduct jeopardizing the safety of civil aviation and the criminals should be severely punished. Now that the final verdict passed by the South Korean authorities upon the six hijackers including Zhuo Changren has again failed to inflict severe punishment upon them in accordance with the relevant international conventions, we here express strong dissatisfaction with this."

REPORTAGE OF DPRK KIM IL-SONG'S VISIT TO USSR

Meets Li Desheng

OW181404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1348 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, stopped over at Tumen, Mudanjiang and Manzhouli cities in north-east China on his way to visit the Soviet Union at the head of a party and government delegation. They were warmly welcomed by local party, government and Army leaders and people. Upon their arrival at Tumen in the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture of Jilin Province on the morning of May 16, Kim Il-song and other distinguished Korean guests were warmly greeted in the special train by Gong Dafei, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, who made a special trip from Beijing for the occasion on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party and government. Gong Dafei and Jiang Guanghua conveyed to Comrade Kim Il-song warm regards from Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian.

When Kim Il-song alighted from the train, Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, warmly shook hands with him and hugged him. A Young Pioneer presented President Kim with a bouquet.

At a grand welcoming ceremony held at the railway station, President Kim Il-song accompanied by Li Desheng reviewed an honor guard of the three services of the PLA Shenyang Military Area Command, and went round to meet the welcoming crowd.

Thousands of people gathered at the railway station and its surrounding areas to greet President Kim Il-song. Several hundred children and young men and women of various nationalities performed dances.

At the railway station's VIP, Li Desheng told Kim Il-song: "Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun were accorded a grand welcome during their recent visit to Korea. They asked me to convey their heartfelt thanks to you." President Kim replied: "This is what we should have done, first for the friendship of the two peoples and secondly for the unity of the two peoples, and also for educating our younger generations."

On the afternoon of May 16 when Kim Il-song arrived by special train in Mudanjiang, Heilongjiang Province, he was greeted by local party, government and Army leaders. President Kim alighted the train and waved to the welcomers in acknowledgement. The president was also greeted by local party, government and Army leaders when he passed through Hailar, capital city of Hulunbuir League in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

A grand send-off ceremony was held at Manzhouli, a Chinese border city. President Kim Il-song reviewed an honor guard in the company of Li Desheng, who made a special trip from Tumen for the occasion. Kim Il-song was seen off by ten thousand people who sang and danced to bid him farewell.

Gong Dafei and Jiang Guanghua also accompanied President Kim from Tumen to Manzhouli.

Thanks Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian

OW181418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China have received a message of thanks sent by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 17 on his way to visit the Soviet Union.

In the message, Kim Il-song said: "I express heartfelt thanks to leading members of the Chinese central and local party and government leaders and people for their warm welcome and send-off when I stopped over in northeast China, which I am familiar with." He said: "I happily recall that respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent visit to my country has enhanced comradely sentiments between us and further cemented the militant friendship and unity of the two parties, countries and peoples. I am convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Korea and China will continue to grow and develop day by day. At the same [as received] I will take this opportunity to express my sincere hope that you and the Chinese people will score still greater achievements in the future struggle to implement the decision made at the 12th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and to build up a modern socialist China," Kim Il-song said.

#### HU YAOBANG MEETS DPRK JOURNALIST GROUP

OW211329 Beijing XINHUA in English 1319 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party Secretary General Hu Yaobang met here today with a group from KULLOJA (THE INDUSTRIOUS PEOPLE), a magazine of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



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The group, led by the magazine's editor-in-chief Kim Yong-hak, had a friendly conversation with the general secretary.

Hu Yaobang thanked them for his warm reception during his successful visit to Korea early this month. The many achievements and experiences of the Korean people could well be learnt from by the Chinese, said Hu.

Kim Yong-hak said that Hu Yaobang's visit to Korea was a great support for the Korea people and added a new chapter to the chronicle of friendship between people of the two countries.

Present at the meeting were Xiong Fu, editor-in-chief of RED FLAG, a CPC Central Committee fortnightly, and Kim Chan-ku, charge d'affaires of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

Since arriving in Beijing on May 8, the group has toured Guilin, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Shanghai and Nanjing.

#### SINO-JAPANESE ECONOMIC GROUP OPENS CONFERENCE

OW211850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Shenzhen, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The keynote of the fourth annual meeting of the Sino-Japanese Society for the Exchange of Economic Information, which opened here today, is long-term, stable Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and the development of China's special economic zones. Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Saburo Okita, president of the Japanese Domestic and Foreign Policies Research Association, spoke at the opening ceremony.

Liang Xiang, mayor of Shenzhen City, briefed the participants on the development of the special economic zone in the past four years.

During the meeting, participants will visit factories and key projects in the zone, the Shekou industrial area, the harbor and the offshore petroleum supply base at Chiwan Harbor now under construction. They will also tour Zhuhai Special Economic Zone, Zhongshan City, Guangzhou and the Xiamen Special Zone in neighboring Fujian Province.

#### Gu Mu on Open Policy

OW211657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 21 May 84

["State Councillor Urges Bolder Open Policy" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Shenzhen, May 21 (XINHUA) -- China's open policy has been a great success and should be broadened, said a senior Chinese official. State Councillor Gu Mu expounded China's policy of opening to the rest of the world here yesterday when receiving Japanese representatives for the fourth annual meeting of the China-Japan Society for the Exchange of Economic Information which opened here today. The meeting discussed Sino-Japanese economic cooperation and the development of China's special economic zones.

Referring to the more flexible economic policies to be adopted in 14 Chinese coastal cities, Gu Mu said that these cities would be allowed more latitude in external economic affairs than others and given some preferential treatment in attracting foreign investment, introducing technology and doing business with overseas firms.



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Investigations and studies are underway in these cities so that plans can be worked out at an early date. The first three annual economic information meetings were most successful, observed Gu.

Also present at yesterday's meeting were Ma Hong, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Xue Muqiao, director general of the State Council Economic Research Center, and Liang Xiang, mayor of Shenzhen.

ZHU XUEFAN, NI ZHIFU MEET JAPANESE TRADE GROUP

OW192154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1436 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here this evening with a Working People's Friendship Delegation from Ishikawa Prefecture, Japan. The 290-member delegation led by Masaaki Tedor, chairman of the Ishikawa Prefectural Trade Union Council, is composed of the prefecture's trade union leaders and workers. They will visit factories, farms and schools during their stay.

Zhu Xuefan extended a welcome to the Japanese guests. He expressed the belief that the delegation's visit would promote the friendship between the two peoples.

Tedor said that the purpose of organizing such a large delegation to visit China was to develop Sino-Japanese friendship through contacts between workers as well as other people.

After the meeting the All-China Federation of Trade Unions gave a dinner in honor of the Japanese delegation.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW181351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a friendly conversation with an economic delegation from Saga Prefecture of Japan led by Kiyoto Nakao here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People. Wang Zhen is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

FURTHER ON THAI COMMANDER'S VISIT TO PRC

## Radio Beijing Interview

BK201220 Beijing in Thai to Thailand 1330 GMT 18 May 84

[17 May Radio Beijing correspondent's interview with Thai Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek in Beijing -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am [name indistinct], a Radio Beijing correspondent. I would like to interrupt your time for an interview. You are paying an official visit to China at the invitation of Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff. I would like to ask your views on the significance of your current visit and your views on the visit itself.

[Athit] The purpose of my current visit to China is to repay the visit paid by His Excellency Yang Dezhi to the Thai Armed Forces last year. I tried to find a suitable time to make a visit, but because the weather in China is very cold, I had to wait until it improved, which is this month, to repay the visit of the Chinese chief of the PLA General Staff.

It is a coincidence that, during this visit, similar incidents have occurred in Thailand and China; that is, Thailand's border was violated by Vietnamese forces and China's border was also violated and a scene of fighting. These incidents are similar. However, my current visit did not arise from the incidents but is a result of the invitation extended to me long ago by the chief of the PLA General Staff.

I am impressed by the reception accorded to me by the chief of the PLA General Staff and his staff. Everyone has received me as if I were a close relative. This is my first visit to China. Everyone has received me as if I have been here [words indistinct] I feel that my current visit to the Chinese Armed Forces serves to strengthen long-standing Sino-Thai relations. The people in general are aware of the sincerity Thailand and China have for each other.

[Correspondent] Thailand and China established diplomatic relations in 1975. Since then, friendly contacts between the governments, people, and armed forces of the two countries have continually increased. Your current visit will help further strengthen relations between the two countries. [words indistinct] I would like to ask you about the future of Sino-Thai relations, particularly about the two countries' armed forces.

[Athit] Although Thailand and China established diplomatic relations in 1975, in fact, contacts between the two countries and the feelings they have for each other have existed for so long that it is inestimable. They have felt like brothers and relatives for a long time. Such feelings existed long before diplomatic relations were established. Once diplomatic relations were established, there was no question that bilateral relations have steadily strengthened. My visit, and that of the delegation of senior Thai officers to the Chinese Armed Forces, demonstrates that ties between our armed forces will continue to strengthen. Therefore, I can assure you that future relations will remain as strong as they are now. [words indistinct]

[Correspondent] During your stay in Beijing, you met with several Chinese leaders, such as Premier Zhao Ziyang and PLA leaders. Would you please give us your evaluation of the significance of these meetings?

[Athit] I feel that our meetings are very meaningful for ASEAN, Thailand, and China. We exchanged views on many mutually beneficial matters. His excellency the Chinese premier presented many views beneficial to the ASEAN countries and the world.

He said clearly that he regarded righteousness as important. In particular, he regarded righteousness concerning the problem in Kampuchea to be: Vietnamese forces must leave Kampuchea so the Kampuchean people can determine their own administration. The Chinese premier's statement corresponds with and is the same as that of the ASEAN countries. For this reason, the Chinese premier's remark indicates China's firm stand toward Asia. To conclude, my evaluation is that my current visit is successful as far as the ASEAN countries and peace, which this region deserves, are concerned.

[Correspondent] The foreign armed occupation of Kampuchea has worsened the situation in Southeast Asia and has brought hardship and suffering to the Khmer people. How do you think this situation can be solved?

[Athit] My idea is identical to that of the Chinese premier -- that is, the Kampuchean problem should be solved by the Kampuchean people and other people should not become involved.

[Correspondent] Vietnamese soldiers violated the Thai border many times during the past couple of months, resulting in the loss of Thai lives and property. Vietnam has not only caused the loss of Thai lives and property, it has also threatened Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The international community has strongly condemned Vietnam for this, as the Chinese people and the Chinese premier have. As Thailand's supreme commander, what measures will you take on this matter and what are the reactions of the Thai people and soldiers?

[Athit] I will not tolerate the violation of Thai territory. I will use every available weapon and man to repulse the intruders. I used drastic measures to deal with the violations and we were able to get the situation under control as quickly as possible. As for the Thai people, they have condemned Vietnam's inhumane acts. They saw that the incidents forced Khmer women, children, and elderly people to flee to Thailand. Some of these Khmer were wounded and died. It was a pitiful sight. Thailand must provide these Khmer with shelter for humanitarian reasons. The Thai people throughout the country disagreed with Vietnam's action and some staged demonstrations at the Vietnamese Embassy and elsewhere. As for the government, it ordered the Foreign Ministry to lodge formal protests with Vietnam. However, the Vietnamese ambassador in Thailand refused to accept the protests, thus showing clearly Vietnam's refusal to acknowledge that anything had occurred. As far as the situation is concerned, I can bring it under control and we are ready to defend our country to the best of our ability. Condemnation of Vietnam and protests against its action by various countries, including China, is the correct thing.

We captured several Vietnamese soldiers in the course of our defense of the country. Some of the captured were military officers, whose interrogation revealed information which is valuable to us. Among the information obtained was that the Vietnamese soldiers were aware that they were violating Thai territory -- their violation was ordered by their superiors. This shows that wrong has been done to Thailand and, therefore, I have the right to use every measure to defend my country.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much for your time. You will leave Beijing tomorrow for [words indistinct].

[Athit] Yes, the PLA chief of the General Staff arranged for me to observe several sites. I will remain in China for several more days yet before returning to Thailand.

[Correspondent] May you and your party have a safe trip.



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[Athit] Thank you. I wish to take this opportunity to convey my thanks and good wishes to all the fraternal Chinese people because I will not have the chance to meet all of them.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Goodbye.

[Athit] Goodbye.

#### Attends Yunnan Fete

HK230251 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] On the evening of 20 May in (Dianzhuang), Zhang Zhixiu, commander of the Kunming PLA units, met and feted General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and concurrently commander-in-chief of the Army, who was visit Kunming. The visitor and the host delivered ebullient speeches.

Commander Zhang Zhixiu said: The two countries, China and Thailand, are close friendly neighboring states. There is an long-standing history of friendly contacts between the peoples of the two countries. General Athit's visit to us this time not only has brought us the Thai people's profound sentiments of friendship but also will further promote the blooming of the flower of Sino-Thai friendship. He said: The Vietnamese authorities are accelerating aggression and expansion in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas and have frequently created disturbances to sabotage our people's production and livelihood in the border areas. They have killed and injured army men and people in our border defense areas. Being driven beyond forbearance, our Yunnan border defense PLA units have struck a powerful counterblow and have completely wiped out the invading enemy. In the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, Thai troops have bravely counterattacked the Vietnamese invaders and have constantly won victories, one after another.

On behalf of all the commanders and fighters of the Kunming PLA units, Zhang Zhixiu extended cordial regards and warm congratulations to the officers and soldiers who are fighting on the front against Vietnam.

General Athit said: The troops of the two countries, China and Thailand, are guarding the dignity of their own motherlands. He felt extremely proud of having such comrades-in-arms as the Chinese PLA. General Athit wished that the Yunnan border defense PLA units would win even greater victories in the battle to guard their motherland.

Attending the meeting and banquets included Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense; Li Wenqing, chief of staff of the Kunming PLA units; Pan Dingsu, director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office, responsible persons of other relevant departments; high-ranking Thai officers who are accompanying General Athit on his visit; and Orachun Tanaphong, ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand to China.

The party of General Athit, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, comprising 16 persons, arrived in Kunming from Shanghai by special plane on the afternoon of 20 May. After a short stay in Kunming, they left Kunming for Guangzhou yesterday [21 May] afternoon to continue their visits.



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Leaves for Home

OW220304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0114 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Guangzhou, May 22 (XINHUA) -- General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, and his party, left here for home via Hong Kong by air this morning at the end of their official friendship visit to China. Among those seeing the guests off at the airport was Zhang Tong, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense. While in China, General Athit toured Beijing, Baotou, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Kunming and Guangzhou, where he visited Army units, places of historical interests and scenic spots.

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER VISITS YUNNAN

HK210733 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Yesterday evening [20 May] Vice Governor Zhu Kui met and feted the Australian delegation headed by John Kerin, minister of primary industry, and his wife, altogether seven persons, who were visiting Yunnan. They held cordial and friendly talks.

(Ma Mingli), director of the provincial Department of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery; (Wei Chumi), director of the provincial Animal Husbandry Bureau; (Lu Dazhou), deputy director of the provincial Animal Husbandry Bureau; (Lu Shilin), deputy director of the provincial Department for Foreign Economic Affairs and Trade; (Lu Zengying), deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office and head of the Australian specialists group of the Sino-Australian ox and forage grass research center; (Kang-xi-en) and his wife; and group deputy head (Deng Renming); also attended the meeting and banquet.

Minister Kerin and his party are visiting China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery. The honored guests arrived in Kunming by plane yesterday morning. After a short rest, they visited the Sino-Australian ox and forage grass research center.

LI DONGYE, AUSTRALIA'S BOWEN VIEW COOPERATION

OW221257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Sydney, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Australian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade Lionel Bowen gave a luncheon here today in honor of the visiting Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Li Dongye and his party.

Befor the luncheon, Bowen and Li held talks on cooperation in iron and steel industry between the two countries.

Yesterday, Chinese Ambassador to Australia Nie Gongcheng gave a dinner in the Chinese consulate-general in Sydney for Li's visit. Premier of New South Wales State Neville Wran was present.

Li had talks with ministers of Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales and visited steel plants in these states.

PAKISTANI NAVAL CHIEF CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

OW171119 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Guangzhou, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan, chief of staff of the Pakistan Navy, left Guangzhou for home today. Seeing them off at the railway station were You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou Military Area Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Liu Huaqing, commander of the PLA Navy, and Zhang Chaozhong, commander of the South China Sea Fleet.

Admiral Kamal Khan toured Beijing, Dalian, Qingdao, Xian, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Guangzhou and viewed Chinese naval installations during his 12-day visit.

REPORTAGE ON SRI LANKAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO PRC

Pre-Trip Interview

OW181230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Colombo, May 19 (XINHUA correspondent Li Zheng) -- "Relations between Sri Lanka and China are extremely satisfactory and there are no obstacles to the further development of such friendly relations," said Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene on the eve of his visit to China. President Jayewardene will start his six-day visit to China on May 20 at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian.

In an interview with Chinese reporters here, the president said that the friendly relations between the two countries can be traced back 1,500 years when merchant ships from the two countries exchanged visits. He said, "Sri Lanka and China are good friends. It is for this reason that I immediately accepted the invitation when the Chinese leader asked me to visit China." "This is my first visit to China, so I hope to meet Chinese leaders, to see China and to have contacts with the Chinese people. I believe that my wish will come true."

On his country's new economic policies, the president said that Sri Lanka is developing its economy according to concrete conditions, that is, taking into account the situation at home and abroad, the financial ability of the country and the traditions of its people. It is essential to provide the people with food, housing, work and access to education, he added. On the country's foreign policy, the president said, "Being a member of the Non-aligned Movement, we uphold a completely non-aligned foreign policy and have no secret treaties with any country." "It is a good thing" that the South Asian countries are holding talks on regional cooperation, and added that he hopes the dialogue would continue. He called on the developed countries to reduce the debts of the Third World countries. A new policy is needed in order to reduce the debts which burden these countries, a move which will be in the interests both of the Third World countries and the developed countries, he added.

Departs for PRC

OW190902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Colombo, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lankan President J.R. Jayewardene and his wife left here this morning for a state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian.

Prime Minister R. Premadasa, cabinet ministers and other high ranking officials bid them farewell at the president's house.

Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy Li Quanghai was present at the airport to see off the presidential couple.

Since coming into power in 1977, the president has highly valued the development of Sri Lanka's friendly relations with China.

#### Welcome Ceremony Held

OW201133 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Junius Richard Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Madame Jayewardene and their party were honored at the grand welcoming ceremony presided over by President Li Xiannian here this afternoon.

At about 16:30 hours, with President and Mme Jayewardene, accompanied by Yang Zhong, chairman of the reception committee and minister of forestry, came to the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People, President Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei stepped forward to exchange greetings with cordial handshakes. Several children presented the Sri Lanka President and Mme Jayewardene with bouquets. Over the plaza, the national flags of China and Sri Lanka fluttered, and the main thoroughfare, the Changan Avenue, is bedecked with vari-colored bunting.

The welcoming ceremony began with the strains of national anthems of Sri Lanka and China played by a military band accompanied by the firing of a 21-gun salute. Jayewardene, in the company of Li Xiannian, reviewed a guard of honor made up of men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. When the Sri Lanka president turned to meet the welcoming crowds, three hundred children and youngsters waved their bouquets and ribbons danced. [sentence as received] Jayewardene, in national costume in white, waved to them in acknowledgment.

Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, was also present at the ceremony.

President Jayewardene and his party arrived here by air at noon today on a five-day state visit to China at the invitation of President Li Xiannian. This is his first China tour and he is also the first Sri Lanka head of state to visit China. During his stay in Beijing he will exchange views with Chinese leaders on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern.

The Sri Lanka guests were warmly greeted at the airport by Yang Zhong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, and Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Gao E and his wife. Also present were Sri Lanka Ambassador to China Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, and his wife.

Upon their arrival, the president and Madame Jayewardene were presented bouquets by a Chinese boy and a girl, and a Sri Lanka child presented a garland to the president.



## Meets Li Xiannian

OW201214 Beijing XINHUA in English 1140 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 20 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian met with Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene, Madame Jayewardene and their party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Li Xiannian, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, extended warm welcome to the president and Mme. Jayewardene and other Sri Lanka guests. He said he was satisfied with the growth of the friendly relations between China and Sri Lanka, adding that "there are broad prospects for the development of such friendly ties." He wished the president and Mme. Jayewardene success in their China tour.

President Jayewardene spoke highly of the friendly relations between Sri Lanka and China which had been in existence for more than 2,000 years. He expressed thanks to President Li Xiannian for his invitation, adding that it was a great honor to him to visit China.

Present at the meeting were Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, Yang Zhong, minister of forestry, and Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian.

## Lays Wreath at Monument

OW210203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene laid a wreath at the Monument to the People's Heroes at Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied by Yang Zhong, chairman of the reception committee and minister of forestry. The ribbon on the wreath reads: "Eternal glory to the Chinese people's heroes."

Also present on the occasion were Madame Jayewardene, wife of the Sri Lanka president, and Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

## Holds Talks With Li Xiannian

OW210930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0913 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian and Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene discussed the present international situation and bilateral relations at the Great Hall of the People here this morning. Sources close to the talks said that the two sides stressed the promotion of unity and cooperation between Third World countries. Li said that the cornerstone of China's foreign policy is to strengthen unity and cooperation with Third World countries. In international affairs China always stands on the side of Third World countries and supports them in their just struggles to defend national independence and sovereignty, oppose hegemonism and establish a new international economic order, he said.

On the international situation, the Chinese and Sri Lankan presidents held that the superpowers' hegemonistic rivalry is the main source of world tension. They declared that enhancing unity between the peoples of various countries and forcing the superpowers to reach an agreement on total disarmament is the way to safeguard world peace. The two sides said they were concerned with the situation in South Asia and held that the South Asian countries should choose their own governments and social systems through peaceful dialog.



Li reiterated that China follows an independent foreign policy and stands for developing friendship and cooperation with various countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence enunciated by the late Zhou Enlai.

President Jayewardene reiterated that his country pursues a non-aligned policy and sticks to the five principles of peaceful coexistence. He said that Sri Lanka advocates the equality of countries, big or small, and supports countries which struggle to defend their national independence and state sovereignty.

Both presidents expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

President Jayewardene said Sri Lanka was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic ties with China. Sri Lanka and China share identical views on major international issues, he said. The Sri Lankan President thanked the Chinese Government for its sincere assistance to his country.

Li said developing friendship and cooperation with Sri Lanka is a consistent policy of China. This is in the interests not only of the two peoples but also of all the peoples of South Asia. Li reaffirmed that the Chinese Government supports the Sri Lankan Government and people in their just struggle for safeguarding state independence and territorial integrity. He praised the non-aligned policy pursued by Sri Lanka, and also expressed thanks for the Sri Lankan Government's support for China in international affairs.

Jayewardene invited Li to visit Sri Lanka at an appropriate time. President Li accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Taking part in the talks on the Sri Lanka side were W.M.P.B. Manikdiwala, secretary to the president, Kandage Newton Samarasinghe, Sri Lanka ambassador to China, and C. Mahendran, Foreign Ministry representative. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Chen Jie, deputy to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade; and Gao E, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka.

Meets Zhao Ziyang

OW211628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reaffirmed China's cooperation with other Third World countries during his meeting with Sri Lanka president Junius Richard Jayewardene here today. The premier said that China was willing to improve, enrich and vary its cooperation with other Third World countries by learning from each other and making up each other's deficiencies. Welcoming the president, Zhao said that China and Sri Lanka had long been very friendly to each other. There had been continuous development in cooperation since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1957, he added. In the 1950s, while China was blocked by the imperialists, Sri Lanka signed a rubber-rice pact with China, Zhao Ziyang recalled, adding that Sri Lanka had always been for the restoration of China's legal seat in the United Nations.

Zhao Ziyang restated China's support to the struggle of the Sri Lanka Government and people for safeguarding national independence and territorial integrity and developing national economy. He thanked President Jayewardene for his contributions to developing China-Sri Lanka friendship.

President Jayewardene said that friendly ties between Sri Lanka and China went back 2,000 years. Chinese Buddhist missionaries had crossed oceans on long visits to Sri Lanka. China's aid to Third World countries, he said, was in accordance with their needs. He hoped that both countries would explore new areas for expanding cooperation.

#### Attends Banquet

OW211621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian said that the Chinese Government would, as always, abide by the five principles of peaceful coexistence and conduct its relations with Sri Lanka as with other countries on this basis. This was said at a banquet given by President Li in honor of the visiting Sri Lankan President Junius Richard Jayewardene, Mrs Jayewardene and their party here this evening.

President Li said that during the thirty years since the formulation of the five principles, international politics had proved that "as long as the five principles are observed, countries with different social systems can become good friends and good neighbors, but if they are violated, even countries were similar social systems may come to confrontation." Li said, "Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, both countries have taken the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence as norms guiding our bilateral relations. We have all along treated each other as equals and lived in amity, thus setting a good example in carrying out the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

"In recent years, the Government of Sri Lanka had made great efforts in exploiting the natural resources of the country, pursued open economic policies and engaged in active international cooperation, thus bringing about a rapid growth of the national economy.

"Sri Lanka pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment and condemns power politics and policies of aggression and expansion. It stands for peace, disarmament and good-neighborly relations and works for South-South cooperation as well as regional cooperation in South Asia. The Chinese Government and people very much admire Sri Lanka for the active role it is playing in international affairs and firmly support its just struggle to safeguard its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

"China is a member of the Third World. To strengthen unity and cooperation with the other Third World countries, including Sri Lanka, is the cornerstone of China's foreign policy. China stands firmly by the side of the Third World countries and will continue to do so forever. The Chinese people treasure deeply their friendship with the people of Sri Lanka. I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Sri Lanka will grow further in the interests of the prosperity of our two countries and the well-being of our two peoples as well as of peace in Asia and the world."

President Jayewardene said that on this his first visit to China his intention was to learn at first hand as much as he could of the country: "I know that your friendship for us" he said, "and my visit, though only of a few days, will greatly strengthen the relations between our two countries." He said he had talks with President Li Xiannian and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern.

He said that China and Sri Lanka were old friends: "When you achieved your liberation on the 1st of October 1949, the Government of Sri Lanka, of which I was the then finance minister, was one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China, on the 5th of January, 1950.

"The government of the United National Party, signed with you on the 17th of December 1951, the rubber-rice pact, under which we have traded for the past 33 years.

"Your civilization is one of the oldest in the world; and the cultural contacts between China and Sri Lanka go back to the third century A.D., when Buddhist missionaries crossed the oceans and the land masses carrying the treasured teachings of Lord Buddha, whose teachings are revered both in your country and mine. This is another bond between us that has forged the long and historic ties between our countries. Recently my country has gone through a difficult period. I wish to thank you for the great understanding your government and people gave me and my government, during those difficult days."

Present at the banquet were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Zhao Puchu, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and president of the Buddhist Association of China; Lin Jiamei, wife of President Li Xiannian; Yang Zhong, minister of forestry; Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Gao E, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka and his wife. Also present were Sri Lankan Ambassador to China Kandage Newton Samarasinghe and his wife.

#### Mrs Jayewardene Meets Women's Group

OW210915 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Lei Jieqiong, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, met with Elina Jayewardene, wife of Sri Lanka President Junius Richard Jayewardene, in the Great Hall of the People here this morning. On behalf of the federation, Lei Jieqiong extended a warm welcome to Madame Jayewardene and other Sri Lanka guests, saying: "Your visit will surely promote the mutual understanding and friendship between the women of China and Sri Lanka." In a friendly and cordial atmosphere, Lei briefed the guests on the formation of the All-China Women's Federation and on Chinese women's status and role in socialist construction.

Present at the meeting were Wang Shuxian, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, and Mme. Samarasinghe, wife of the Sri Lanka ambassador to China.

After the meeting Mme. Jayewardene visited the Beijing Arts and Crafts Factory.

#### Amity Group Praises Ties

OW191155 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Colombo, May 19 (XINHUA) -- The Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association in a statement today praised the long-standing and close friendship between the two countries.



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The statement was issued by Ananda Gunatilleke, general secretary of the association, on the eve of Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene's visit to China.

The statement said that "since ancient times, the friendship between Sri Lanka and China has been very close." During the 20th century this traditional friendship was enhanced with the signing of the trade pact in 1952 and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1957, it added. "In the last three decades China's economic assistance to Sri Lanka has been second to no other country and furthermore, China presented us the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall, which is a symbol of lasting friendship." The statement pointed out that during recent times "our two countries have worked shoulder to shoulder on all international issues in the UN and in other world forums." It noted that "China has categorically stated that no foreign power should interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka which will jeopardize the freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the national dignity of the country."

HUANG HUA MEETS INDIAN RADIO-TV DELEGATION

OW170856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with an Indian broadcasting and television delegation led by S.S. Verma, general manager of the All-Indian Radio.



NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS MEETING ANALYZED

OW171931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 17 May 84

["News analysis: Problems at NATO Spring Session" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Brussels, May 17 (XINHUA correspondent Liu Fangan) -- Deployment of U.S. missiles, modernization of NATO conventional forces and its allies' security are the three knotty problems facing the spring session of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers, which began yesterday.

In defiance of Soviet pressure and in demonstration of NATO's unity, NATO's European members last year succeeded in taking the first step in the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, thus withstanding the severest trial in the organization's history.

However, with the start of missile deployment in Federal Germany, Britain and Italy this year, concern now runs deep in West European countries that Western Europe itself might become a hostage of a nuclear war. They urged the United States and the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table in Geneva and particularly called on Moscow to take the initiative.

The Netherlands and Belgium, which are to deploy 48 cruise missiles each, feel more jittery than other European allies, as they both are beset with strong opposition and economic difficulties at home. Besides, they are not about to disrupt their trade with the Soviets.

NATO officials have disclosed that the Netherlands, previously setting June as the deadline for deciding whether to accept U.S. missiles on its soil, is likely to propose at the session to delay its decision making. The Netherlands' shilly-shallying will be a hard nut to crack for the NATO defense ministers and even might lead to a similar action of Belgium.

Moreover, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, without consulting NATO allies, has suggested that both NATO and the Soviet Union stop basing missiles as soon as the Geneva talks are resumed. This proposal, running counter to the allies' course of "deploying missiles while trying to resume talks," caused quite a stir in the NATO headquarters.

All these indicate that it will be difficult for NATO to take a further step in its missile deployment. To improve conventional weapons system with new technology is an urgent task of NATO as the Warsaw Pact has got the upper hand over NATO in the domain and the military confrontation between the two blocs has become increasingly severe in Europe.

But, the slow economic recovery, high unemployment and the spending-cut policy are all obstacles to a sharp increase in military spending by West European countries, which will in turn seriously hinder the process of modernization of NATO conventional weapon system.

The United States and its European allies also differ on the security problem. The two sides of the Atlantic have different views as regards "detente."

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The Europeans want a "detente" which will help them to play their own political role, while the Americans want a "detente" that can help them regain military superiority over the Soviet Union. And the Europeans are more and more uneasy about the U.S. theory of a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Western opinion held that the current spring session may once again stress the need to bring into full play the role of the NATO Eurogroup, the West European union and other West European organizations. But for lack of enough deterrent nuclear weapons and money to build up a European nuclear force and strengthen their conventional forces in a comprehensive way, the European members of NATO are now still unable to counter the Soviet military threat without the help of the United States. Nevertheless, their wish to become the "second pillar" of NATO by establishing an independent defense system is growing. In view of this, a topic to be seriously discussed at the spring session of NATO defense ministers is how to iron out differences between the two sides of the Atlantic on security issue and consolidate NATO's cohesion to counter Soviet threat.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS BELGIAN MAYOR, DELEGATION

OW211203 Beijing XINHUA in English 1124 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Zhang Jingfu, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with a delegation from Antwerp, Belgium, led by Mayor H. Cools.

RECEPTION HELD FOR COMPLETED PRC-BELGIUM PROJECT

OW211750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- A reception was held in Beijing today to mark the completion of a joint Sino-Belgian worming medicine plant. The Hanjiang pharmaceutical factory in Shaanxi Province is designed to produce 60 tons of Mebendazole Polymorph C a year with techniques from the Belgian firm Janssen Pharmaceutical under a compensation trade agreement. Mebendazole Polymorph C, an efficient broad-spectrum drug to expel intestinal worms developed by Janssen research, is on the World Health Organization's essential drug list. Agreements on coproduction and marketing were signed in July 1981. The Mebendazole workshop and supplementary production facilities at the Hanjiang factory took only one and a half years to build. An all-round test run began last March and full operation will follow a period of trial production.

NETHERLANDS AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW220309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian this morning accepted credentials presented by Dr. A.G.O. Smitsendonk, new ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to China. Yao Guang, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, was present on the occasion.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS GULF SITUATION, SUPERPOWERS

HK230854 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 84 p 6

["Short" commentary: "Stop the Deterioration of the Gulf Situation"]

[Text] The Gulf situation is rapidly deteriorating. Six ships were hit by missiles in 1 week. This is not only an evil omen of the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war, but also of the danger of the spread of the war to neighboring countries and of military involvement of the superpowers.

People pointed out long ago that the Iran-Iraq war, which has continued for 4 long years, is a war of mutual slaughter between brothers in which both sides suffer. If this war is further internationalized, it will no longer be confined to two countries but will spread to the entire Gulf region. More and more countries will then be involved until this region is drawn into the whirlpool of the superpowers' global contention. This will then constitute a serious threat to peace in the Middle East region and to the world as a whole. If the situation develops to such an extent, both Iran and Iraq will become pawns in the chess game which the superpowers are playing and will become victims of the superpowers' contention. Before it is too late, we sincerely hope that Iran and Iraq will take the interest of the overall situation into consideration and immediately stop attacking ships in the Gulf and actively make a peaceful solution to the conflict.

In the meantime, we resolutely oppose armed intervention of other countries, that of the superpowers in particular, carried out under the pretext of maintaining navigation in the Gulf or other pretexts. Under the present acute international situation, the armed intervention of one superpower will inevitably lead to the involvement and intervention of the other superpower, thus the situation will further deteriorate. Following the appeal of the conference of the Arab League foreign ministers, calling for a halt to attacks on oil tankers, the UN Security Council will soon hold an emergency meeting to discuss the Gulf situation on the request of the six Gulf countries. It is also the common demand of all peace-loving countries and peoples to stop the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war and to stop further deterioration of the Gulf situation.

FURTHER ON LI PENG'S VISIT TO TUNISIA

## Attends Canal Inauguration

OW211239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba today inaugurated a grand ceremony for the completion of the project of the Mejerda-Cap Bon Canal, the largest irrigation project built in the country since its independence in 1956. The 120-kilometer-long canal, built through joint efforts by workers and technicians from both Tunisia and China, will carry water to 18,900 hectares of farmland and orchards and will greatly improve the water supply for the capital and cities along the south-east coast of Tunisia.

Tunisians in festive costume came to the Fondouk pumping station from early morning to attend the ceremony amid colored flags and banners bearing slogans welcoming the Chinese Government delegation headed by Vice Premier Li Peng. When President Bourguiba, accompanied by Li Peng and Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, cut the ribbon, the people on spot burst into thunderous applause and cheers.

Tunisian Minister of equipment Sadok Ben Jomaa said in his speech that the Mejerda-Cap Bon Canal is a long-cherished project of the Tunisian people and that its completion is a wonder under the leadership of President Bourguiba. He praised the economic and technical aid from China and said it demonstrates the friendly cooperation between the two countries of ancient civilization.



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Congratulating on the completion of the project, which he called emblem of cooperation between China and Tunisia, Li Peng pointed out in his speech that the further strengthening and promotion of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two developing countries is not only in conformity with the basic interests of the two nations but also beneficial to the promotion of unity and cooperation among the Third World countries as a whole. He stressed that China will continue to boost its friendly and cooperative ties with Tunisia on the basis of the four principles of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress.

President Habib Bourguiba awarded a republican medal to the Chinese vice premier.

Accompanied by Tunisian Minister of Equipment Sadok Ben Jomaa, the Chinese vice premier inspected some key parts of the project before the ceremony was held.

#### Attends Fete

OW221249 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng praised today Sino-Tunisian friendship when he was received by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and his wife at his presidential residence in Hammamet.

Li Peng, who is heading a Chinese Government delegation to attend an inauguration ceremony of the Mejerda-Cap Bon Canal project. Li told his Tunisian hosts that the friendly relations between China and Tunisia established by Bourguiba and the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai are now developing steadily. Li described the canal as a symbol of cooperation between China and Tunisia, adding that such cooperation will develop still further.

Bourguiba said, "The canal, a great work done by China, will bring benefit to this region."

After the meeting, Li and his party attended a dinner party in honor of the Chinese delegation given by the governor of Nabeul Province and presided over by Bourguiba.

Li Peng had a talk this afternoon with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in the latter's office on increasing cooperation between the two countries. In the evening, Mzali gave a dinner in honor of the Chinese vice-premier and his party.

Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Xie Bangding was present on the occasions.

#### ART TROUPE ENTERTAINS ZAMBIA'S PRESIDENT

OW170552 Beijing XINHUA in English 0138 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Lusaka, May 16 (XINHUA) -- An art troupe from Zhejiang Province in China gave its premiere at the state house here this evening to the warm welcome of some 800 spectators. Among those present at the performance were Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary General of the United National Independence Party of Zambia Humphrey Mulemba, and senior party and government officials.

The performance included Chinese folk dances, songs, traditional music and acrobatics.

President Kaunda praised the artists' excellent performance and spoke of the long-standing friendship between Zambia and China, calling China an "all-weather friend."

The troupe arrived here on May 12 and will perform in Lusaka and some cities in central and copperbelt provinces during its two-week tour of the country.



SIXTH NPC SESSION CONTINUES; VARIOUS TOPICS HEARD

## Discuss Foreign Policy

OW212035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1428 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- While examining and discussing the government work report, deputies to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC said that the independent foreign policy pursued by our country has contributed significantly to developing China's relations with other countries, defending our national dignity, fulfilling our international obligations, and safeguarding international justice and world peace. In the future, we must continually adhere to that policy so as to bring about a new situation in our foreign affairs, they said.

NPC deputy and Governor of Zhejiang Province Xue Ju said: Over the past year, China has expanded its ties and exchanges with other countries and deepened mutual understanding and friendship with them by means of active diplomacy. Our country is making more and more friends in the world and is enjoying increasing international prestige. He recalled the warm welcome he received on his recent visit to Japan at the latter's invitation and felt deeply that maintenance of friendship from generation to generation is the common desire of both the Chinese and Japanese peoples.

NPC deputy Hao Deqing said: China's diplomatic work has developed considerably in recent years. One of the salient features of that work is that we have unwaveringly carried out the general principle of our foreign policy stipulated in the Constitution and, at the same time, made timely adjustment, consolidation, and development of some specific policies and measures in accordance with changes in the situation. In so doing, we have combined firm principle with flexible measures.

NPC deputy and Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs He Ying said: In his government work report, Premier Zhao Ziyang penetratingly and systematically elaborates on three fundamental aspects of China's independent foreign policy -- safeguarding world peace, persisting in the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries. They are the scientific summation and the development under the new historical conditions of our country's practical experience in foreign affairs. Pursuance of that foreign policy accords with the fundamental interests, not only of the Chinese people, but also of the people of the Third World and internationally.

NPC deputy and Vice Chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese Liu Nianzhi said: I fully support what our country has done; taking safeguarding world peace as one of the main goals of our foreign policy. The current international situation is still turbulent, and the United States and the Soviet Union are still contending for hegemony. To win peace, I suggest that we do a good job in the following three areas: We unite closely with the countries and peoples of the Third World; we advance our program of the four modernizations in the spirit of seizing every minute; and while opposing hegemonism, we pay attention to promoting economic and cultural relations with other countries instead of pursuing a "closed-door policy."

A number of deputies pointed out that importance of unity and cooperation with Third World countries by citing the personal experience they gained while working in those countries. NPC deputy Li Min, who had worked for 2 years in Zaire as a member of a Chinese medical team, made this remark: While working in Zaire, I felt deeply the Zairian people's friendship with the Chinese people. Despite the language barrier and difference in skin color between our team members and the Zairian people, we trusted and respected each other, and there were no bad feelings between us.

## Motions Reflect Reform

OW221803 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Deputies attending the current session of the National People's Congress tabled 106 motions and 881 proposals by 1800 hours today, according to the Secretariat of the NPC session. These motions and proposals cover industry, transport, energy, culture, education, public health, wages and finance.

They reflect the deputies' strong desire for reform of China's economic system as well as institutions governing wages, education and scientific work. Many motions and proposals concern the making of economic law, grassland control law and meteorological law and better treatment of intellectuals. The motions will be submitted to the Presidium of the NPC session for examination.

## Deputies on Urban Reform

OW220151 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- At group meetings of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC to deliberate the government work report, many deputies called for strengthening leadership over urban economic reform.

## Leadership Should Keep Pace With Urban Reform

Li Deshen [2621 1795 3234], a Liaoning deputy, said: Leadership at all levels should keep pace with urban economic reform. At present, bureaucracy does not suit reform. Structural reform began last year, but the style and method of our work remain the same. There are too many meetings, documents, statistical tables, reports, provisional organizations, and one "activity month" after another, which is hard for grassroots units to deal with. Another problem is that the barriers between higher and lower levels, and between different departments, are obstructing reform. Our Liaoyang City party committee and government put forward reformative measures, but none was accepted by the finance, tax, banking, railway, post and telecommunications departments. A responsible comrade in our city party committee suggested eight reformative measures. A credit clerk said that none was practicable in his department. The third problem is the cadre management procedures. Currently, the higher levels are exercising excessive and over-rigid control of cadres, and their cadre management is disorderly. Their approval of a cadre assignment takes at least 6 months, and it usually takes a year or longer. Cadre management should be done by the immediate higher level, so that each level can exercise lesser, but better, control. The fourth problem is the supply of raw and processed materials. Currently, it is very difficult for enterprises to operate, because the supply of raw and processed materials is not guaranteed.

## Urban Reform Should Be Resolute and Stable

Huang Huang, an Anhui deputy, said: Since we have achieved great success in rural reform, it is timely and necessary to accelerate urban reform actively. In practice, however, we should not demand uniformity in everything. In some areas, we should undertake reform boldly, resolutely, and speedily. In other areas, we should proceed prudently, just as if we were fording a river.

## In Leading Reform, We Should Overcome "Midway Obstacles"

Zhong Ming, a Guangdong deputy, said: Premier Zhao truly grasped the crux of the problem, when he emphasized the major tasks of undertaking reform and opening to the outside world. Now, the question is how to comply. We should overcome various resistances and "midway obstacles." We should have a large number of activists, who dare to, and know how to reform. Leading organs must support reform. A reform may succeed or fail. If people are blamed for failure, who will dare to undertake reform? Leading comrades should befriend the reformers, and dare to assign important tasks to those who have made contributions.

Bai Xinghua, a Shanxi deputy, said: In undertaking urban reform, we should remove all midway obstacles. We have experienced, in the course of rural reform, middle-level cadres, influenced by "left" thinking, lagging behind in understanding and not being conscientious enough. Some people, with serious, unhealthy tendencies, and some professionally incompetent people, boycott reform because they fear that they might lose their power and benefits. Active reformers are people with ability and knowledge; leadership at all levels must support them in blazing new trials boldly.

## Economic Reform Approved

OW221730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA correspondent) -- After five days of panel discussions, deputies of the National People's Congress, China's supreme organ of power, agreed that reform is the only way to invigorate China's economy. A blueprint for China's economic reform was submitted by Premier Zhao Ziyang on the opening day of the current NPC session. During the past week 2,700 deputies, pooling their wisdom, had studied it carefully and showed approval for the policies and measures proposed by the premier while urging that the reforms, particularly those in urban areas, be quickened.

China's rural economic reforms have lent a great impetus to the development of a diversified economy and commodity production. In their discussions, many deputies pointed out that, unless the urban economic set-up is reformed promptly to facilitate economic exchange between town and country, the achievements in rural economic reforms could not be consolidated, nor could the national economy grow at a high speed. In order to reform the urban economy successfully, the State Council has selected a number of cities for experiments over the past few years and good experience has been acquired.

Some deputies said that reforms in urban areas will be carried out smoothly if only the organizations involved integrate the experience with their actual conditions and keep improving the methods they use. Many enterprises have made a strong appeal for reform, the deputies reported. Fifty-five factory directors in Fujian Province have published an open letter asking for greater decision-making power and their appeal has drawn nationwide responses. This shows that the conditions are now ripe for reforms in urban areas. Deputies from Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin agreed that Premier Zhao hit the nail on the head when he proposed in his report to overcome the drawback of "everybody eating from the same big pot" in the urban economy.



The State Council has selected, from among several alternatives to solve this problem, the practice of replacing profit delivery with tax payment and decided to popularize it in the fourth quarter of the year in state-owned enterprises. But some deputies suggested that the reform of the urban economy should start with changing the unreasonable price structure. An authoritative economist, however, said that restructuring the irrational price structure in the present circumstances would affect too many spheres and, should anything go wrong, might harm the stability of society as a whole. Comparatively speaking, he argued, the substitution of tax payments for profit delivery is safer and better suited to China's actual conditions. Using this practice, the enterprises can keep the profits after tax for their own use. This assures the state of a bigger share of the profits and increases in its revenue in proportion to the growth of production, while encouraging the enterprises to improve their management and economic performance on the basis of assuming sole responsibility for their profit or loss.

At the same time, the state, in defining tax rates, may levy less on such products as should be encouraged and those products selling at a low price or with a small profit. The state can thus use the regulatory role of taxation to ease the contradictions arising from irrational prices. As a result, the enterprises may compete with one another while the gap between different enterprises in profit-making is narrowed. This will urge the advanced units to press ahead with greater enthusiasm and the less advanced to catch up, the economist said.

In panel discussions, many deputies cited the experience gained in trial units to show that the institution of various types of production responsibility of systems in enterprises is a good way to rid the enterprise of the problem of "eating from the same big pot". Linking the workers' income with the performance of the enterprise and their own contributions, they said, can do away with the egalitarian way of distribution and fire the workers' enthusiasm for production. They further proposed that enterprise directors and managers must be given greater power of decision in matters of production, management and personnel.

An important aspect of the economic reform is the effort to ensure a smooth flow of commodity circulation. Many deputies called for breaking the bonds between different types of ownership, departments and regions and creating a unitary socialist market linking town and country. Various types of economic associations must be encouraged, associations between state and collective enterprises, between collective and private enterprises, between Chinese enterprises and foreign firms.

The deputies also stood for corresponding reforms in the existing wage and bonus systems as part of the restructuring of the urban economy on the principle of more pay for more work. They gave numerous examples to show that many peasants, after becoming well-off, have offered money to run collective welfare facilities and help neighbors in need. Many deputies said they just don't believe that workers in China will turn into capitalists when they become well-off, because the means of production is in most cases owned by the state or collectives. So it is quite all right to encourage workers to do well and become well off.



Reforms of the urban economy are more complicated than those in the rural areas. Many speakers in the panel sessions stressed that reforms in the cities would be conducted in a planned way in line with local conditions, and that no rigid, uniform measures should be imposed. They also proposed that economic legislation be intensified to ensure the smooth progressing of reforms. They further suggested that the ministries and commissions under the State Council should give prompt guidance on major policy matters in restructuring the urban economy but they should not interfere in specific measures adopted for the reforms.

The deputies voiced unanimous support for Premier Zhao's proposal to designate the building industry as a breakthrough point in the reforms. Deputies from Sichuan, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Shanghai and Beijing cited the investment contracting and bidding contracting systems as the key to the reforms in the building industry. They expressed the conviction that the all-round reforms in the building trade will greatly improve its economic returns and exert a great impact on reforms in other trades.

#### PLA Delegation on Rejuvenation

OW221313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0811 GMT 22 May 84

[By reporter Guo Diangcheng]

[Text] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- This reporter has learned from the PLA delegation to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC that a new situation imbued with vitality has emerged in the whole Army as a result of the marked rejuvenation of the leading bodies at the corps, division, and regiment levels in the PLA in recent years.

The average age of the leading bodies at the corps, division, and regiment levels in the PLA was rather high a few years ago. Although readjustment was carried out a couple of times, little progress was made in rejuvenating the leading body because of the inability to completely eliminate the convention of promotions based on seniority, thus only promoting younger cadres from among the old. In accordance with the guidelines of the instruction of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, all PLA units have adopted decisive measures to promote outstanding cadres from among the young since the readjustment of the leading bodies at the corps, division, and regiment level was started in early 1983. In the course of implementing the measures, the PLA units uphold the principle of attaching the utmost importance to political awareness; pay keen attention to the continuity of the leadership; promote cooperation between the old and the young by having old cadres show the way around for young cadres and by gradually substituting the young for the old; do away with the convention of giving promotions based on seniority; and break down the barriers between arms and services, between army office and army unit, and between military academies and PLA units. In this way, a broad vista in promoting cadres has been opened and the average age of the members of a leading body has been markedly reduced.

The readjusted leading body is characterized by the following features:

The average age is lower. The average of the leading body at the corps level has decreased by 7.9 years; at division level, by 6.1 years; and at regiment level, by 3.9 years. The youngest corps commander is 44 years old and the youngest division commander is 33 while there are a number of deputy corps commanders in their thirties.

Members of the leading body have a better education. The ratio of members of the leading body of combat units having a college education has increased from 64.7 to 87.8 percent.

There are more professional people. All Air Force commanders and corps commanders under the military region are former fliers. They can pilot an airplane as well as command the troops. The professional level of the Army and other arms has also been raised markedly.

They are more suited to the requirements for combined operations. Members of the leading body at the division level in the Army are familiar not only with infantry but also with other specialized services and are helpful for the PLA to gradually develop into combined armed forces.

#### Ideas Solicited for Hong Kong Law

OW230711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0645 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Beijing May 23 (XINHUA) -- A basic law for Hong Kong has not yet been placed on the agenda of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and the NPC special committees, a Chinese legislator said here today. Speaking at a press conference given by Zeng Tao, spokesman and deputy secretary general of the current NPC session, Xiang Chunyi, vice-chairman of the NPC Law Committee, said that relevant questions concerning Hong Kong after China's recovery of its sovereignty there are still being negotiated. Any agreement reached through the Sino-British talks will be discussed at the NPC and its Standing Committee which have the power to approve it, he said. Legislation for Hong Kong will proceed after the agreement is reached, he added.

Responding to a question, Xiang said legislation for Hong Kong will follow the principle set in Article 31 of the Chinese Constitution. The article says: "The state may establish special administrative regions when necessary. The systems to be instituted in special administrative regions shall be prescribed by law enacted by the National People's Congress in the light of the specific conditions." Answering another question, Xiang said that, in the process of making laws, ideas are invariably collected from various quarters including scholars and specialists. Likewise, he said, when a law on Hong Kong is drafted, ideas will be solicited from various quarters in Hong Kong.

#### Hong Kong's Stability Discussed

HK220935 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1408 GMT 21 May 84

[Report by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Liu Huarui: "NPC Delegates Make Suggestions for Maintaining Hong Kong's Stability and Prosperity" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] The Hong Kong delegates attending the Second Session of the Sixth NPC started discussing today the section on the Hong Kong issue in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The delegates held that the remarks on the Hong Kong issue in the government work report were inspiring. The questions of principle for the 50 years after China's recovery of the sovereignty of Hong Kong were mentioned in the report and it laid out in principle the guarantee for maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity after 1997.

The people in Hong Kong can totally set their minds at ease and do not have to worry about the matter. The delegates held that the problem at present is how to preserve the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong in the 13 years from now to 1997. Concerning this matter, the delegates made many constructive suggestions.

Zhuang Shiping said: In the 13 years from now, Hong Kong will be in a period full of contradictions. With the spirit of going through thick and thin and mutual cooperation, the people of all walks of life should appropriately solve these contradictions. He said: The current Hong Kong government should hold responsibility for maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity in the next 13 years and the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots must do the things they ought to do.

Lu Dajian said: It is very important to establish confidence. The Hong Kong compatriots should first have confidence. According to the current progress of the Sino-British talks on the question of Hong Kong, the Hong Kong compatriots should have full confidence in maintaining Hong Kong's stability and prosperity in the next 13 years. Naturally, the local authorities should also adopt an active attitude and implement feasible measures.

Chen Hong said: Hong Kong's finances are important for maintaining Hong Kong's stability. Only when finances are stable can there be social stability. Therefore, it is necessary to find out measures to ensure the stable transition of Hong Kong's finances. A trading center is dependent upon a financial center. If the currency is not stable, it is bound to gravely affect trade. Whether there will be an outflow of Hong Kong's capital or not mainly depends on whether Hong Kong is a place where money can be made and whether the economy is stable or not.

Fei Yimin, Ma Wanqi, Li Jusheng, Tang Bingda, Fang Shangui, Li Liansheng, Shi Hui, Wu Kangmin, and other delegates also delivered speeches in the group discussions today.

#### Hong Kong Policy Supported

HK181248 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0849 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The representatives of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce and some of its subordinate organizations hold that the policy related to Hong Kong which was put forth in the government work report delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang at this NPC, has both taken the history of Hong Kong into consideration and taken care of the realities of Hong Kong. Moreover, the policy conforms to the desires of the residents of Hong Kong and to the basic interests of the 1 billion people and has been discussed and hoped for by industrial and commercial circles and the residents of Hong Kong over the past year and more.

On 17 May, the representatives of the Hong Kong Chinese Chamber of Commerce and some of its subordinate organizations held a forum here to discuss the policy related to Hong Kong which is contained in the government work report made at this NPC. The representatives declared that now, all of us must not adopt a passive and wait-and-see attitude but must bring our intelligence and financial resources into play to build a sound foundation for our livelihood and work, for the stability of society, for continuous economic development, and for Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong after 1997. The representatives said that the residents of Hong Kong want to maintain Hong Kong's stability and prosperity. We must do, talk about, and support what is beneficial to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability; we must not do, talk about, and support what is not beneficial. The representatives held that the statement of the Hong Kong Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils interferes with the Sino-British talks and their statement does not represent the desires of the residents of Hong Kong.



## Hong Kong People React

HK181342 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0900 GMT 18 May 84

[Report: "Hong Kong People Hold That Zhao Ziyang's Report Is the Best Guarantee for Hong Kong's Future" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In his government report delivered at the NPC session, Premier Zhao Ziyang made, for the first time, an explicit exposition of China's policy toward Hong Kong. This has been taken seriously and welcomed by the people of various circles in Hong Kong.

Hu Fa-kuang, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, said that the policy promulgated by the Chinese Government on the future of Hong Kong is perfectly reasonable, aiming at maintaining Hong Kong's real interests in the future. If China adheres to its current open door policy and continues to dispel Hong Kong people's doubts and misgivings, the future of Hong Kong will surely be a bright one.

Hsueh Feng-hsuan, lecturer of the Department of Geography of Hong Kong University, said that Premier Zhao's speech reveals two things. 1) It shows that concrete achievements have already been made in Sino-British talks; only thus could details concerning the form of the future administration in Hong Kong be included in the report at the NPC session. 2) Although top Chinese leaders have talked many times about arrangements for Hong Kong after 1997, this time it is officially reaffirmed in a government work report and has become a long-term national policy. It is a realistic document concerning the arrangements for the future of Hong Kong and will certainly exert a great influence on this city.

MacGregor, executive director of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, said: The speech by Premier Zhao Ziyang was envisaged, because the Chinese Government wants to reiterate and guarantee her promise so that the factors which make Hong Kong's economy a success can be maintained. Zhao Ziyang has expressed to the Hong Kong people China's wish that Hong Kong's economy should continue to develop. This is a speech of positive significance.

Huang Yuen-chang, a noted personage in the New Territories, expressed that he was fully confident that the Chinese leaders had good faith in resolving the Hong Kong question and preserving Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. Zhao Ziyang's speech has promulgated China's promise in this respect not only to the people of the country, but also to the whole world.

Ho Cheuk-yueh, vice president of the Hong Kong University Student Union, expressed: The speech by Premier Zhao is the first time that a state leader has made a formal announcement on the Hong Kong question at the highest organ of power of the country and is a serious and just promise made by a sovereign state on the basis of the law. Therefore, it can be said that it is the greatest guarantee.

Leung Chen-ying, senior partner of Jones, Lang, Wootton, said that over the past 2 years, some people in Hong Kong have waited for three opportunities: First, they hoped that Thatcher would visit China; second, they hoped that Howe would visit China; and third, they are waiting for the announcement of the basic principles for settling the Hong Kong issue. Now they do not have to wait any longer, as in his government work report, Zhao Ziyang explicitly explained the basic principles for settling the Hong Kong issue. Therefore, these people should not take a wait-and-see attitude any longer; they should actively carry out their work.

The spokesman of the Federation of Educators of Hong Kong pointed out that in his government work report, Premier Zhao explicitly explained the policy on settling the Hong Kong issue.



The policy embodies the Chinese Government's respect for Hong Kong's society, history, and present status and for the common wishes of the Hong Kong people. The policy will enable the Hong Kong people to clearly understand the future of Hong Kong, to dispel misgivings, and to strengthen confidence. The spokesman said that the Hong Kong people strongly demand stability in society, are opposed to social disorder, and are in favor of an early agreement between China and Britain. The statement made by unofficial members of the Executive and Legislative Councils on "Hong Kong's future" obviously does not correspond to the common wishes of the Hong Kong people and is detrimental to Hong Kong's stability and prosperity.

#### Anhui Deputies Discuss Economy

OW211415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0211 GMT 21 May 84

["Newsletter by XINHUA correspondent Cheng Jiakai and reporter Chen Jianfa: 'Bring Into Play Local Superiority To Promote Economic Upsurge -- Sidelights on the Group Meetings of the Anhui Provincial Delegation to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC' -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Beijing in May has been bathed in bright sunshine and gentle breezes. Deputies from Anhui to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC have, in the past few days, conscientiously examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report in the light of the reality in the province. Many deputies pointed out: Premier Zhao's exposition on paying keen attention to the two important matters -- restructuring the economic system and opening to the outside world -- is of great significance. It has struck a chord in our heart. With abundant resources, Anhui should take the advantage of opening its coastal cities to the outside world and bring into play the local superiority in order to promote an upsurge in Anhui's economy as early as possible.

#### It Is Necessary To Further Eliminate the "Leftist" Influence

Deputy Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee said: The government work report calls for doing a still better job in running the special economic zones and opening a number of coastal port cities. As Anhui is situated in the middle and lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, the opening of the 14 coastal port cities will certainly have a great effect on the province.

He said: Although Anhui's coal, iron, copper, limestone and agricultural and subsidiary products occupy an important position in the country, its economic development has been rather slow because of insufficient funds and backward technology. We must further eliminate "leftist" influence, emancipate our minds and, taking the good opportunity of the opening of the coastal port cities, go all out to open the province to the whole country, especially to the advanced areas and coastal cities. At the same time, it is necessary to actively introduce advanced technology from abroad or other parts of the country and bring into full play the superiority of abundant resources in order to push Anhui's economic work forward.

#### There Is Great Potential for Developing the Huainan and the Huaibei Coal Mines

Deputy Zhu Yang, director of the Anhui Provincial Coal Department said: The coalfields in Huainan and Huaibei are a vast coal sea. To step up the development of the coalfields is an important matter which will not only contribute to Anhui's economic development but will also provide vast energy sources for the opening of the coastal port cities.

## Shanghai Mayor on Economy

OW220251 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0156 GMT 21 May 84

[By reporter Zhang Xuequan]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Daohan, deputy to the NPC and mayor of Shanghai Municipality, pointed out in discussing Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government that Shanghai must do a good job in the city's structural reform of the economy. He said: Shanghai has achieved some good results in its initial phase of restructuring the economy on a trial basis. However, we should speed the work up and push it forward with greater efforts.

Talking about his understanding in Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government, he said: Further promoting economic reform in the city is in accord with the wishes of the people and is a strategic policy decision which conforms to the trend of the times. Shanghai must implement the structural reform of the economy step by step on a solid basis. What are the main things which must be grasped in carrying out the structural reform of the economy in Shanghai? Wang Daohan talked about the four following points:

1. It is necessary to work hard and do a good job in carrying out the second-phase reform in instituting the system of taxation instead of the delivery of profits to the state. In the last year, Shanghai carried out the first-phase reform among state-run enterprises by "paying tax to the state instead of profits and partially retaining the system of delivering profits to the state." We achieved initial good results. However, the first-phase reform was to deliver a portion of the profits of state-run enterprises in the form of tax to the state and the remaining profits were shared between the state and state-run enterprises. We still had some drawbacks in the system of sharing profits between the state and the enterprises such as holding back production. In this way, we could not effectively encourage the advanced units and stimulate the backward units. In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao points out that the second phase reform in implementing the system of taxation instead of the delivery of profits to the state should begin in the fourth quarter this year. Shanghai is carrying out investigation and study and other preparations for the second-phase reform in implementing the system of taxation instead of the delivery of profits to the state and we are determined to conscientiously do a good job in this work.

2. It is necessary to further expand the power of self-determination of various enterprises. Various enterprises should not eat from the same "pot" of the state and staff members and workers of an enterprise must not eat from the same "pot" of the enterprise. Besides implementing the second-phase reform in implementing the system of taxation instead of the delivery of profits to the state, we should do two more things this year. One is to gradually implement the system of having plant directors (or managers) of various enterprises assume full responsibility. The system will first be implemented on a trial basis at 30 enterprises of metallurgical industry, the Light Industrial Machinery Corporation, the Standardized Products Company, and the Shanghai Bicycle Company, which have passed examination in reorganization with relatively good conditions. The other is to expand the power of various enterprises in issuing bonuses to staff members and workers after paying tax to the state in accordance with the regulations. A "truly flexible" method in issuing bonuses will first be implemented in construction, mining (excavation) and transportation units.

3. It is necessary to improve the system of circulation in a planned manner. At present, commodity production in cities and rural areas is vigorously developing. Accordingly, the improvement of the system of circulation is an urgent matter. Shanghai will promote the improvement of the system of circulation through setting up a trade center in order to provide a place for all traders and speed up the flow of commodities.

Specifically, we will center our efforts to build an internal trade center for both general trade and specialized trade. This year, we will find a site for building a transitional trade center for industrial products. We will expand the present markets for agricultural sideline products and build several more markets to absorb commodities from other localities in order to enrich the entire market. This year, we will continue to promote contract responsibility systems of various forms at state-run retail stores and food service units. The contract responsibility system will be implemented first at labor-intensive food service and repair and installation units and small stores.

4. It is necessary to implement the contractual responsibility system for making investment and the open bidding contract system in construction work. We will openly invite bidders for construction projects which have been approved by the state with available blueprints and land sites. We welcome various units from fraternal provinces and municipalities to come to Shanghai and take part in the open bidding.

#### Beijing Mayor on Economic Reform

OW211425 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] While deliberating the report on government work on 19 May, Chen Xitong, deputy to the Sixth NPC and mayor of Beijing, said: To stimulate the urban economy, it is imperative to make reforms. In the past few years, Beijing carried out reforms at a number of selected points on an experimental basis. Marked results have been achieved at those points which persisted in reforms. Chen Xitong said that positive and negative experiences showed us:

First, reform is absolutely necessary because we should not follow the beaten path nor the evil path. To create a new situation in the socialist modernization, we have to take a new path. The new path is not readily available. So, we have to explore and rely on reforms.

Second, reform is no easy thing. Occasionally, we'll face setbacks and complications. Therefore, to make reforms, we must be sufficiently bold and flexible. Besides, we must fully rely on the masses before we can successfully make reforms according to the requirements set in Premier Zhao's report.

Mayor Chen Xitong finally said that he earnestly welcomes deputies' criticisms and suggestions regarding Beijing City's work performance.

#### Hunan Governor Supports Reforms

OW211333 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0238 GMT 18 May 84

[By reporter Shi Baohua]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 May (XINHUA) -- In examining Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, NPC deputy and Hunan Governor Liu Zheng pointed out: In order to speed up urban economic reform, it is necessary to resolutely remove various obstacles.

Liu Zheng said: Premier Zhao affirmed in the government work report the reforms made by the Hunan Provincial Zhuzhou Electronics Institute in introducing the system of compensatory contracts for outside operations and the system of contract assignment for inside operations, and in assuming responsibility for its own operating expenses instead of relying on the state.



The report holds that the institute has found the key to smoothly solve many long-standing problems in a scientific research unit. This is indeed the case. From 1978 when it initiated the reforms until last year, the institute, which has some 150 personnel, did not use any state funds and, in addition to taking care of wages, accumulated more than 2.5 million yuan for the state while completing over 50 scientific research projects. However, this innovation was criticized and obstructed by many people.

Analyzing the causes for the resistance to reform, Liu Zheng said: First, the influence of "leftist" ideas which were formed over a protracted period of time has yet not been eliminated. Unwilling to give expanded decisionmaking powers to their subordinates, quite a few leaders in economic work are still reluctant to part with the old practice of relying on their superiors for assignment and manpower and for making up deficits, while turning over profits to higher authorities. Some even apply a "leftist" view toward things of a socialist nature and regard them as fallacies. Second, some outdated, unreasonable regulations that restrict people's thinking have not yet been sorted out. Third, selfish departmentalism is still practiced by some units. Fourth, some lazy and ignorant people, who have been sheltered by the practice of "everyone eating from the same big pot" and have enjoyed the benefits of the "big pot" are resisting reform either consciously or subconsciously.

Liu Zheng said: Leading cadres must take a clear-cut stand in initiating reform and unswervingly uphold and enthusiastically support reform. At the same time, it is necessary to intensify ideological education and transform the central authorities' guidelines into conscious action of the broad masses of cadres and people in order to enable every one of them to be aware of the necessity, importance and urgency of reform and to foster the opinion which regards boldly making reforms and supporting reforms as honorable, thereby promoting the progress of reform. It is necessary to duly handle the handful of people who obstruct or find fault with reform in order to ensure its smooth progress.

#### Chongqing Deputies Praise Reforms

OW191125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0922 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 19 (XINHUA) -- Substitution of tax payment of profit delivery by enterprises has proved a big success in urban economic reforms, according to National People's Congress deputies from Chongqing, now China's largest city in terms of area and population. Discussing urban economic reforms, a key point in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government report at panel sessions, the Chongqing deputies spelled out the change and its advantages in specific terms.

Two other major measures of economic reform which began in Chongqing in early 1983 were introduction of the contract system in the building industry and establishment of trade centers to handle manufactured goods. One of the results of the reforms was ending the long stagnation in the growth of Chongqing's revenues, which registered an eight percent increase in the first quarter of this year over the same period of 1983, the deputies reported. "This shows that it is entirely correct to start urban economic reforms with the switch from profit delivery to tax payment," observed Wang Qian, Communist Party secretary of Chongqing.

Zhou Ying, chief engineer at the Chongqing general machinery plant, said this is because the change compels the enterprises to move forward.



Before the reform, he explained, it made no difference whether they were run at a profit or loss since they could "eat from the big pot" of the state. Now they must tap their potential and carry out technical transformation, Zhou Ying said. As a result, they have been able to earn more while state revenues increased, thus boosting the enthusiasm of the workers and staff. Now that this change has been completed, said Wu Dacheng, manager of the city branch of the People's Bank, the next step will be for the bank to supervise the enterprises and use taxation as a lever to encourage them to compete with one another. Thus the contradictions resulting from the present irrational price structure will be alleviated, he added.

Wang Qian agreed and further pointed out that it is imperative to make corresponding reforms within the enterprises to eliminate the practice of workers' "eating from the same big pot." Chongqing, he said, plans to push the contract system of defining the quotas, quality and value of output for each workshop, team and worker and link these requirements to the workers' economic interest. Feng Demin, engineer at the Chongqing designing institute, spoke of the changes the contract responsibility system have brought to the Chongqing No 1 Construction Company. Since the system was introduced in April last year, the company has improved the quality of construction, lowered costs and increased the volume of work done. Both its contributions to the state and bonuses for the workers have increased, engineer Feng said.

To implement the economic responsibility system, Zhou Ying said, factory directors must assume full responsibility for production, management and employment of personnel. Engineer Li Yizhang from a machine tool plant said a new avenue in production has been opened by pooling the efforts of industries for military and civilian purposes. The Jialing motorcycle, a best-seller in China, is a case in point. With the help of a well-equipped defense industry factory, the Jialing plant last year produced 100,000 motorcycles but still fell short of demand. Chongqing also plans to become a new auto industry center by drawing on the resources of the defense industry in the area, Li said.

Economic reforms in Chongqing have also fired the enthusiasm of former industrialists and business people. They have started an economic service company and a shipping corporation with the help of the government. The Chongqing City Federation of Industry and Commerce will help these two companies with funds and managerial experience to develop shipping on the Yangtze River and promote the sale of overstocked goods, said Wang Wenbin, vice-chairman of the federation. They are also ready to cooperate with Hong Kong firms to build a merchant fleet and open a direct shipping service between Chongqing and Hong Kong, he disclosed.

Deputies from other cities showed great interest in Chongqing's experience. Wang Maoling, Communist Party secretary of Taiyuan, Shanxi Province, solicited opinions on how to improve commodity circulation. Li Jun, Communist Party secretary of Chengdu in Sichuan Province, said, "Chongqing's experience is applicable to our city, and we must also explore ways and means that are suitable to Chengdu's specific conditions."

## Ismail Amat on Economic Reform

HK210756 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The autonomous region's delegation to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC has spent 3 days examining the government work report. The deputies have enthusiastically discussed the suggestions put forward by Premier Zhao on the reforms. On the basis of the actual conditions in Xinjiang, Ismail Amat, chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Government has expressed his opinions on the reform of the economic system of the autonomous region.

Ismail Amat said: The spirit of the reforms runs through Premier Zhao's report. The report has exposed the major contradictions in economic work. The cadres and the people of various nationalities in the autonomous region should deepen their understanding of the role reform plays in the four modernizations and closely combine the reforms with the construction and development of Xinjiang. Ismail Amat held that although rather important achievements have been made in the economic construction of the autonomous region in recent years, economic relations have not been properly managed. Consequently, economic results remain low and there are financial difficulties. In addition, communications and transportation are quite backward and the circulation of commodities is far from smooth. In order to resolve such contradictions, it is necessary to quicken the pace of the reform of the urban economic system on the basis of the reform of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Speaking on the question of how to reform the urban economic system, Ismail Amat pointed out: First, it is necessary to further eliminate the leftist disturbances, to get rid of those outmoded conventions which are not suited to the development of the new situation, to open up new paths, and to broaden our field of vision. Second, it is necessary to pay close attention to choosing the right persons for the right jobs, to reform the management of technical personnel and specialized cadres, to boldly select courageous, knowledgeable, young, energetic, and creative reformers, and to let them bear the responsibilities for the reforms in order to create a new situation in the reform of the urban economy.

He said: In his report, Premier Zhao pointed out the need to regard building construction as the starting point for reforming the urban economy. This is totally correct. In this regard, we have much experience. In recent years, many construction teams from Jiangsu Province have come to Xinjiang to work. They do not eat from the same big pot. They invite tenders and practice the responsibility system. They can complete projects in a short time and both the quality of their work and the economic results are good. Although the autonomous region's construction teams are better equipped than those from Jiangsu Province, the economic results they achieve are not as good as those achieved by the construction teams from Jiangsu. The principal factor is that they practice the responsibility system in business management. We should, on the basis of the actual conditions in Xinjiang, make a success of the second step in substituting taxes for the delivery of profits. At the same time, we should regard building construction as the starting point for reforming the entire urban economic system.

He said: In the course of the reforms, there will be obstructions. We must work very hard. In the future, whatever difficulties we may encounter, we are to unswervingly take the road of reforms. Only by carrying out reforms can we revitalize the economy of the autonomous region, improve the livelihood of the people of various nationalities, and consolidate the frontier defense of the motherland.

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PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### Wang Enmao at Discussion

OW210847 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0755 GMT 20 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Enmao, NPC deputy and first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CPC Committee, spoke at a group meeting to examine Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. He pointed out: Structural reform in economic work is an important step to penetratingly implement the party's principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. He said: When the principle was first implemented, the emphasis was on readjustment while the work on restructuring, consolidation and improvement was also carried out in coordination with the readjustment. After achieving marked results in readjustment in the past few years, it is now necessary to shift the emphasis to restructuring while continuing the work on readjustment, consolidation and improvement.

Wang Enmao said: Thanks to the readjustment work of the past few years, the relationship between the major sectors in the national economy has begun to move toward better coordination and economic results have been raised. However, energy shortages, the strain on transport and the block in circulation remain. In view of the considerable difficulties in the state financial revenues, we still face a formidable task in fulfilling the call of the 12th CPC National Congress to achieve a fundamental change for the better in financial revenues. Therefore, the targets of reform from now on should be, first of all, to solve the aforementioned problems in our work, develop the production, raise economic results and increase output value, profits and revenues simultaneously.

He said that in conducting reform, it is necessary to pay keen attention to the principle of taking into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and, especially, to bear in mind the interests of the state of all times. At the same time, it is necessary to raise everyone's ideological consciousness so that every citizen can assume a correct attitude toward manual labor and work. He said: The correct policies of the party and the government are the basic guarantees for developing the economy. So long as the leadership and the masses of people throughout the country are united as one in earnestly implementing the policies of the party and the government, the goal to quadruple the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production put forth by the 12th CPC National Congress will certainly be fulfilled.

### NPC, CPPCC MEMBERS MEET, CONDUCT DISCUSSIONS

#### Discuss Foreign Policy

OW211233 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Stressing the maintenance of world peace in China's foreign policy accords with the common desire of the people of China and the world as a whole. This was the consensus of National People's Congress deputies and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference while discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government.

At panel discussions in the past four days, many speakers expressed pleasure at the country's enormous progress in foreign affairs in the past year. They pointed out that China's foreign policy has won both prestige and friends and that it will win greater prestige and more friends with the passage of time.



Liu Nianzhi, vice-chairman of the All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress, said the Chinese people are very happy to be able to carry out economic construction in a peaceful environment. To win enduring tranquility for the world, Liu said, it is necessary to do a good job in the following three areas:

-- to unite closely with the people of the Third World. China shares weal and woe with all other Third World countries. In economic construction, they should support and help each other, and it is necessary to show understanding for each other in handling relations among them.

-- to push forward economic construction in the spirit of seizing every minute. A stronger China will play an important role in stabilizing the situation in Asia and the world as a whole and in eliminating factors causing instability.

-- to bear in mind the need to develop economic and cultural exchanges with the people of the United States and the Soviet Union while opposing hegemonism. China should boldly introduce their advanced technologies to help its economic development.

He Qizhi, an expert in space laws, said that China's realistic proposals in foreign affairs have drawn favorable response from most countries. Many foreigners he had met in international conferences said China's policy of firmly supporting the Third World is winning the trust of many countries, the jurist said. He Qizhi added that all countries should coexist peacefully with other countries no matter whether they have the same or different social systems. This should become a guiding principle in international relations, he said.

This year marks the 30th anniversary of the initiating of the five principles of peaceful coexistence by China along with India and Burma. Premier Zhao's reiteration of the principles and his proposal to make them the universal guidelines for international relations are wise and timely diplomatic moves of far-reaching significance, He Qizhi said.

Zhang Zhixiang, vice-president of the Association for International Understanding of China, noted that China's external relations have expanded in recent years.

In addition to government-to-government exchanges, non-governmental contacts with other countries have also become increasingly active, he said. Not long ago, he said, the Chinese National People's Congress joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union and this is expected to increase its relations with the legislative bodies of other countries. Its extensive exchanges in various fields will surely help enhance understanding and friendship with other countries and their peoples, he added.

This not only provides a foundation for friendship and cooperation between different countries, but is also an important guarantee for easing international tensions and safeguarding world peace, he said.



## Wan Li Views Education, Science

OW230117 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1636 GMT 22 May 84

[By reporters Xu Xinhua and Zhan Xiang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 May (XINHUA) -- Party and state leaders Wan Li, Hu Qili and Tian Jiyun invited some NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members to a discussion, and listened to their views on the reform of education, science and technology systems at the Great Hall of the People yesterday afternoon and this morning.

Wan Li presided over the discussion meeting. He said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have achieved good results in rural reform, and a good tendency for urban reform has emerged. Because of rural and urban structural reforms, the demand for education, science and technology has never been so urgent as it is today. To meet the needs of economic development, the existing education, science and technology systems must be reformed. I welcome your opinions on how to reform them.

The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members present were greatly inspired by the fact that the party Central Committee and the State Council were so much concerned about, and attached so much importance to educational, scientific, and technological reforms. They expressed their views very enthusiastically.

Zhang Guangdou, a CPPCC National Committee member and vice president of Qinghua University, said: Currently, there is an imbalance in our educational structure, as the ratio between regular college graduates and secondary technical school graduates is one to one. As a result, many college graduates are doing the jobs of secondary technical school graduates. This is a huge waste. The quality of the faculty for nonspecialized education is poor. The malpractice of "sharing food from the same big pot" and an "iron rice bowl mentality" universally exists in schools. Political and ideological work among the students is weak. Serious departmentalism exists in institutions of higher learning, which isolate themselves from each other. This isn't right. The educational structure must be reformed.

Su Buqing, an NPC deputy and honorary president of the Shanghai Fudan University, said: They key to improving middle school education is to improve the quality of the faculty.

Yang Jike, a CPPCC National Committee member, vice governor of Anhui Province and professor of the China University of Science and Technology, made a suggestion about using China's communications satellite to popularize general, scientific and technological knowledge among the 800 million peasants.

At the meeting, Zhao Dongwan, director of the general office of the leading group for scientific work in the State Council, and vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, briefed the NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members about tentative ideas on scientific and technological structural reform.

He Dongchang, minister of education, also discussed several tentative ideas concerning the reform of educational structure.

Towards the end of the meeting, Comrade Wan Li said: You are very much concerned about the reform of educational, scientific and technological structures, and have presented very sound opinions. I hope you will comprehensively solicit more views from other NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members and refer the collected opinions to the departments concerned, in order to draft a document for guiding the reform of educational, scientific and technological structures.

## More on Education Reform

OW221800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party and government leaders had two discussions on reform in education and science today and yesterday with more than 20 scientists, educators and government administrators. The leaders were Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Tian Jiyun, also a vice-premier. All the discussants invited are here attending the current sessions of the National People's Congress or the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Wan Li said that the reforms in agriculture, which have been going on for five years, seem successful and that the 800 million Chinese peasants are satisfied. He said the stress in the reforms has now shifted from rural to urban areas and the urban reforms are developing in breadth and depth. Wan Li asked the discussants how educational and scientific work should be reformed to meet the needs of economic construction.

Zhang Guangdou, vice-president of Qinghua University, said it is high time to reform higher education and break the "iron rice bowl" and the practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot." He suggested reforming the existing educational structure to change the unreasonable situation in which secondary technical school graduates are even fewer than college graduates. It is imperative to strengthen primary and junior secondary education, develop new industries while updating the traditional industries, and open schools and research institutes to society at large, the vice-president said.

Professor Yang Jike, vice-governor of Anhui Province, said that the literacy campaign should be placed high on the agenda of educational work. Illiterates and semiliterates now account for 23.5 percent of the total population. He suggested that illiteracy among the peasants should be wiped out through popularization of scientific knowledge in which they have great interest.

Wen Yuankai, director of the teaching research office of the Chemistry Department at the China Science and Technology University, said that reform is an irreversible trend now. In reforming the scientific research set-up, he said, attention should be paid to the role of the economic lever, mobility of intellectuals and improvement of living and working conditions for young and middle-aged intellectuals. Professor Wen suggested turning universities into teaching, research and economic centers. Opening research institutes to society will lend them greater vitality, he said. In addition to importing advanced technology from abroad, China should also introduce its scientific and technological achievements to the world. "We should bring China's achievements to the world olympic games of science," he added.

Senior Engineer An Zhendong, vice-governor of Heilongjiang Province, called for more funds for kindergartens and primary schools. Zhong Jixue, vice-chairman of the Shanxi Provincial Science and Technology Commission, suggested establishing a number of research institutes of collective ownership because, he argues, collectively-run undertakings have great vitality.

University and college graduates, except those majoring in agriculture, geology and pedagogy, should look for jobs themselves rather than rely on state assignments, proposed Liu Zheng, governor of Hunan Province.

At this morning's discussion, Zhao Dongwan, head of the science and technology leading group in the State Council, made the following proposals for the reform:

- instituting a paid contract system to enable science research institutes to be economically independent;
- establishing foundations for institutes engaged in basic science research and certain institutes of applied science research;
- establishing more integrated institutions combining scientific research and production; and
- orienting rural scientific and technical work toward needs of the countryside and those of specialized households.

For reform in education, Minister of Education He Dongchang proposed expanding the power of school masters in matters related to personnel, spending, and international academic exchange. He also favored the reform of the system of assigning jobs to college graduates.

Attending the discussion sessions were also Su Buqing, honorary president of Fudan University; Professor Liang Shufen, vice-governor of Hubei Province; Ding Shisun, president of Beijing University; Lu Jiaxi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; and Hou Xianglin, chairman of the Science and Technology Commission under the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO HAILS NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS

HK230341 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Take Further Steps to Open Up a New Situation in the Spirit of Reform -- Hailing the Opening of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC"]

[Text] Today, at a time when the people of the whole country are jubilantly awaiting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, the Second Session of the Sixth NPC has opened. In addition, the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC will open. We extend warm congratulations to these two important meetings and wish them every success!

In the 12 months since the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the First Session of the Sixth CPPCC, our country has made encouraging achievements on the economic, political, educational, scientific, and cultural fronts. In 1983, the gross industrial and agricultural output value as well as the output of some important products met, or even surpassed, the quotas set by the "Sixth 5-Year" Plan. The urban and rural economies were thriving and the people led a well-to-do existence.



With the crackdown on serious criminal activities, there was a notable turn for the better in social order. Party rectification healthily developed and it brought about a gradual turn for the better in party style. The successful launching of an experimental communications satellite and the successful adjustment of its position not long ago indicated a leap in our space flight technology, fully demonstrated the great talent and bold vision of the Chinese people, and enabled us to greet the world's new technological revolution and to carry out the four modernizations with greater confidence. The reforms in various spheres are very promising. In the rural areas, the agricultural responsibility system has been further consolidated and perfected. On this basis, we have made remarkable achievements in vigorously developing the production and exchange of commodities. Since the beginning of this year, we have quickened the pace of the urban economic reforms and an excellent situation has emerged. In addition, constructive attempts have been made to reform the scientific, technological, educational, and literature and art systems. This session of the NPC will appraise and evaluate the constructions and achievements in the country over the past year. In addition, it will decide on the measures for carrying out further reforms, opening the country to the world, and internally revitalizing the economy in the future. It will give enormous impetus to the vigorous development of our cause of socialist modernization.

Led by the working class, our country is a socialist state wherein the people exercise democratic dictatorship on the basis of an alliance of the workers and peasants. Developing socialist democracy, perfecting the socialist legal system, institutionalizing democracy, and embodying it in the laws are events of vital importance to the solidarity and long-term stability of our country. In addition, they are also extremely important guarantees for the smooth realization of the socialist modernization. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with the revision of the present Constitution and some basic laws, we have made very important achievements in legislation. At this session of the NPC, we will examine the "PRC's Law Governing Autonomy in Multinational Areas (Draft)" and the "PRC's Military Service Law (Revised Draft)." Once these two laws are passed, they will play an important part in perfecting the autonomy of the multinational areas in our country; in the socialist relations among various nationalities, which are characterized by equality, unity, and mutual help, in further perfecting our military service; in strengthening the building of the armed forces, and in protecting the socialist motherland.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made tremendous achievements in diplomacy and established contacts with more foreign countries and our country has played an increasingly important role in international affairs. This is an important condition ensuring our cause of socialist modernization. At this session of the NPC, the question of how to strengthen diplomatic work will be discussed. This is of great significance to the further execution of the series of foreign policies based on the principle of acting independently and keeping the initiative in one's own hands, the fight against hegemonism, the upholding of world peace, the adherence to peaceful coexistence with countries with the same or different social systems on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, and the safeguarding of the interests of the Third World countries.

The CPPCC is a united front organization established by the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC. It has distinctive Chinese characteristics. Over the past year, the CPPCC has made outstanding achievements in its work and the comprehensive patriotic united front has further developed. Certainly, the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC can embody the characteristics of political consultation and democratic supervision. By taking part in the consultation and discussion on important state affairs and by offering advice, it will contribute to carrying forward the cause of the four modernizations and the unification of the motherland.

At present, we are being confronted with the serious challenge posed by the world's new technological revolution, the reform of the production relations which are not suited to the development of productive forces, and the reform of the management, activities, and thinking which are not adapted to the four modernizations. Thus, we are confronted with the urgent task of seizing the opportunity to meet the challenge, to fulfill the goal of quadrupling the gross annual industrial and agricultural output value, and to attain the scientific and technological level of the advanced countries in the world. With the leap in productive force brought about by the application of new technologies and with the corresponding changes in social life, the importance of intellectual power to social development has become more prominent and the important role played by knowledge and intellectuals has become obvious. Intellectuals are needed in the reforms, and the intellectuals call for reforms. Our intellectuals, workers, and peasants are concerned with and enthusiastically looking forward to the important measures for furthering the reforms. These measures are to be discussed at the Second Session of the Sixth NPC. They will discharge their duties with the spirit of reform, make further efforts to create a new situation in the socialist modernization, and great the 35th anniversary of the founding of the PRC with outstanding achievements.

#### FURTHER ON MEETINGS OF SIXTH CPPCC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

##### Plenary Meeting Held

OW211212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference heard 17 speeches at a plenary meeting today. Deng Yingchao, chairperson of the CPPCC National Committee, attended.

Following five days of panel discussions, the 17 CPPCC members shared with their fellow members today their views on Deng Yingchao's speech of May 12 and Premier Zhao Ziyang's May 15 report on the government work. Forty-two other members presented written speeches. The speakers offered their suggestions concerning the restructuring of economic, educational and scientific set-ups, the policy of opening to the outside world, the construction of special economic zones and reunification of the motherland. They also spoke on how to take advantage of the worldwide technical revolution to invigorate the national economy. Other topics included economic and cultural development of the minority areas, policies on intellectuals and need to give fuller play to the role of the CPPCC.

The first speaker was 91-year-old Sun Yueqi, former Kuomintang minister of resources. He said Premier Zhao had hit the nail on the head when he listed the restructuring of the economic system and opening to the outside world as the focal points of the future economic work. Sun Yueqi put forward some suggestions about the economic reform on the basis of investigations he made in the past year. Before the meeting began, Deng Yingchao had expressed her admiration to Sun Yueqi for his enthusiasm despite his old age.

In his speech, Bu Xinsheng, director of a county shirt factory in east China's Zhejiang Province, raised five points on reforms in medium-size and small enterprises. They included encouragement to competition; simultaneous reform efforts by all trades; and reform of the pay system for retired workers.

Zheng Jian, vice-president of All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, proposed the establishment of a research center on policies toward Taiwan. The proposed center should also increase contacts with Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad.

T.K. Ann, chairman of Winsor Industrial Corporation Ltd. in Hong Kong, told his ideas on how to maintain the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong after China recovers its right to exercise sovereignty there in 1997. "Since the Hong Kong issue is being handled with an approach that respects the history and reality, I'm confident that the Chinese and British Governments will make a wise decision, which will certainly be in the interests of the residents in Hong Kong," he said.

Sengqen Losang Gyancan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Tibet Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said that Tibet should make full use of its water, terrestrial heat, wind and solar energy to gradually achieve electrification in 15 years. While opening to foreign countries, Tibet should also open itself to the interior parts of the country to increase economic, cultural and technical exchanges and cooperation with them.

Sidney Shapiro, a language specialist working in the Foreign Languages Press, in a joint speech with three other CPPCC members of foreign origin, suggested improvements on Chinese publications for foreign readers. The meeting was presided over by Qian Changzhao, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee. The plenary meeting also decided the current session will be shortened by four days to end May 26.

#### Discuss Deng Talk, Zhao Report

OW220643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- The Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee held a plenary meeting at the Great Hall of the People today. At the meeting, the committee members discussed Chairman Deng Yingchao's speech and Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. Here are excerpts of the remarks by some committee members:

Sun Yueqi, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said: In his report, Premier Zhao pointed out that from now on we should put the stress of the economic work on two major tasks -- undertaking structural reform and opening to the outside world. I think that he had truly grasped the crux of our current economic work.

Cheng Siyuan, a member and deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, said: To return Taiwan to the motherland and achieve a peaceful reunification is a sacred mission assigned us by history. It is an irrefutable truth that a unity between Taiwan and the mainland means safety and a split between them means danger. I want to remind the Taiwan authorities that foreign interference with China's internal affairs will never end as long as the peaceful reunification is not achieved. He urged the Taiwan authorities, particularly Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, to consider the situation seriously and make a correct choice as soon as possible. He was convinced that with the joint efforts of the Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao compatriots, the Overseas Chinese and the people throughout the country, the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland could surely be achieved soon and none of the schemes to split China could succeed.



Song Ruyao, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the plastic surgery hospital under the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, said: The malpractice of "sharing food from the same big pot" universally exists in hospitals. Among doctors, nurses, technicians and logistic personnel, no distinction is made between those who do a good job and those who do a poor job, and between those who do more work and those who do less. With the exception of a few well-known large hospitals, most of our hospitals are rather backward and outmoded in practice and equipment. In order to do good work, we must have good tools. Our hospitals, like factories and enterprises in our country, also need structural reform, technical reform and equipment renewal.

Geng Shaoguang, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy director of the Broadcasting Department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station, entrusted by other CPPCC National Committee members from the journalist and publishing circles, spoke on the implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals, particularly middle-aged intellectuals. He said: The implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals is still facing huge resistance in some localities and departments and progress is very uneven. He continued: We think that the key to further implementation of the policies concerning intellectuals is to continue to eliminate remaining "left" pernicious influence. If party and political leaders in a department do not understand the party's policies concerning intellectuals, how can we expect them to implement the policies? We hope that the party organizations and governments at all levels will have a sense of urgency about this matter so that the party's policies concerning intellectuals are truly implemented, not just publicized by newspapers.

An Zijie, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Hong Kong Nanlian Industrial Company, Ltd, said: Premier Zhao Ziyang has clearly and definitely announced that it is a firm policy decision that China will resume the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997, that in order to maintain the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong, a series of special policies toward Hong Kong will be adopted upon the resumption of Chinese exercise of sovereignty, and these policies will remain unchanged for 50 years. The words in Premier Zhao's report are sincere and earnest. The idea of peaceful reunification of the motherland is put forward with the assumption of two systems within one country. The policy to let Hong Kong keep its existing capitalist system is formulated in full consideration of Hong Kong's past and present situation. I am Hong Kong resident. In everyday life, I have found that people indeed need stability and prosperity.

After enumerating the conditions that Hong Kong possesses for maintaining its stability and prosperity, he said: In the final analysis, it all depends on the Hong Kong people themselves, regardless of their nationalities. They should work diligently and hard with one heart and one mind, bring forth new ideas, persevere, know right and wrong, and do all they can. In this way, they will be able to take good care of each other. He said: I am very optimistic and believe that the question of Hong Kong's future will be satisfactorily settled at last because the question is being handled with respect for Hong Kong's past and present realities.

Sengqen Lozong Gyancan, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said: Xizang is located on the frontier of the motherland and is a region where the Tibetan people live in compact communities. This particularity of Xizang developed over a long time. This spring, the Central Secretariat specifically held a forum on work in Xizang. Comrade Hu Yaobang presided over the meeting from beginning to end and delivered several important speeches. The meeting formulated various detailed and specific policies concerning the work in Xizang. The policies completely conform to Xizang's realities and are an important basis and guidance for the work in Xizang for a considerably long period in the future.

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They show that the party Central Committee attaches particular importance to the work in Xizang and takes every care of the Xizang people. We give the party Central Committee heartfelt thanks. He said that We also hope the Tibetan compatriots residing overseas will return to the big warm home of the motherland and join us in bulding our own homeland.

Zheng Jian, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice president of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: All the committee members from the Taiwan compatriots federation group were born and brough up in Taiwan. We are particularly concerned about an early peaceful reunification of the motherland. In last few days, we happily discussed the situation of the Taiwan Strait, which is rapidly developing in the direction of peaceful reunification. Our discussion was based on what we saw and heard. Facts prove that the development of the situation in the direction of a peaceful reunification is an accelerated quantitative change which is in turn fostering an anticipated qualitative change. The crux of the question is whether the Taiwan authorities will resolutely comply with the people's aspirations. We are willing to join our fellow Taiwan compatriots on both sides of the Taiwan Strait in actively bringing about an early peaceful reunification of the motherland.

#### Warm Talks With Deng Yingchao

OW212121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0316 GMT 21 May 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo: "Friendly Chats in the Hunan Room"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 May (XINHUA) -- At a little past 0800 this morning, a cheerful atmosphere prevailed in the Hunan Room of the Great Hall of the People, where Deng Yingchao, chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, was having a friendly chat with the Standing Committee members who were there to attend today's meeting. Holding the hand of Sun Yueqi, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, Deng Yingchao said: "Mr Sun, you are 90 years old. You will be the first one to speak at today's meeting. I admire you very much. You seem to become younger with each passing day!" Sun Yueqi answered with a smile: "Older sister, you are young too! Although you are so busy, you have still come to attend this group discussion personally." Deng Yingchao said: "It is something I must do." Liang Shuming, a democratic person without party affiliation, stood up when he saw Deng Yingchao coming to him. Deng Yingchao said cordially to him: "Mr Liang, I read your article commemorating the 1911 revolution that you mailed to me. It is a very good article. I asked a comrade of the CPPCC to send it to Hong Kong for publication. Have you seen the published article?" "I have seen it. Thank you!" said Liang Shuming. Li Wenyi, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League, worked cooperatively with the Communist Party of China for a long time as a close comrade-in-arms of the latter. During the war of resistance against Japan, Deng Yingchao established sisterly ties with Li Wenyi and several other women comrades outside the CPC in an effort to form an extensive anti-Japanese national united front. Seeing Li Wenyi today, Deng Yingchao could not but exclaim: "Sister." Deeply moved by this, Li Wenyi could say nothing to express her feeling for a long time. Deng Yingchao shook hands and chatted with the Standing Committee members in the room, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and cooperation. At 0900 the bell rang, indicating that the meeting was going to open. The Standing Committee members started to go to the rostrum. Huang Dingchen and Xu Zhimeng, chairman and vice chairman respectively of the Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, asked Deng Yingchao to walk ahead of them. Deng Yingchao refused to do so and said: "We have to break with old conventions. Today I have to act against your will. Would you please mount the rostrum first." Amid cheers, Huang Dengchen and Xu Zhimeng took the lead in mounting the rostrum, while Deng Yingchao followed.

JOINT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ESTABLISHED IN ANHUI

OW221253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Hefei, May 22 (XINHUA correspondents Xuan Fenghua and Tian Wenxi) -- A joint technology development company has been established by peasants and scientists in Anhui Province, east China. Inaugurated earlier this month, the Mingguang New Technology Development Company -- the first of its kind in China -- was started with funds contributed by peasants. A group of scientists act as the company's brain-trust.

"We'll help peasants -- especially peasants in less developed areas -- bypass red tape in their attempts to get technology to start factories," said Associate Professor Wen Yuankai, head of the teaching and research section of chemistry in the China Science and Technology University's chemistry faculty. Wen, now in Beijing to attend the current session of the National People's Congress, sponsored the company with leaders and peasants of Anhui's Fuyang and Jiashan Counties.

Technology development and scientific research units in China are run almost exclusively by government institutions. "But we aim at putting into practice research results as quickly as possible without asking the government for a single penny," Wen told XINHUA before departing for Beijing. While offering technical consultancy services, he said, the company will also undertake transfer and lease of technology, technical training, and sales of goods requiring high production techniques. It will invest in projects producing goods with ready sales potential. "Enterprises run by local governments and rural collectives will enjoy preferential treatment in doing business with us," he said. The company is looking for business partners all over China. "Foreign scientists are also welcomed," he added.

The company has so far raised 300,000 yuan (about 150,000 U.S. dollars) by selling shares worth 100 yuan each. The buyers are mainly peasants from Anhui and the neighboring province of Jiangsu. "But people of all trades and in all parts of China are welcome to become shareholders," he said.

About 15 percent of Anhui's rural households are now devoting most or a large part of their labor to commodity production. Families with a yearly income of 10,000 yuan are no longer exceptional in southern Jiangsu, where peasants working full time in collective factories account for 70 percent of the work force. The new company will operate on a cooperative basis, making independent decisions on major issues, including the hiring and dismissal of workers and executives and the use of its after-tax profits.

Associate Professor Wen Yuankai, 38, is known for his papers on quantum biology. With the support of Vice-Premier Wan Li, he instituted a new teaching and research system in his section, allowing faculty members to take part in consultancy and development projects with other units, provided that they fulfill the teaching tasks assigned to them. Wan Li was first secretary of the Anhui provincial party committee in late 1970's.

NO EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE, CASUALTIES IN JIANGSU

OW221852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The coastal areas of southeastern Jiangsu Province, which was affected by an earthquake 6.2 magnitude on the Richter Scale yesterday, remained basically undamaged and no casualty has been found.



Follow-up investigations by the State Seismological Bureau confirmed that the epicenter of the shock, which occurred at 23:37 hours May 21, was at the Wunansha in the sea area of the South Yellow Sea off Rudong County, Jiangsu Province. Till now, no casualties of people and animals have been discovered and no noticeable damage was incurred, the State Seismological Bureau reported.

The possibility for a greater shock within the coming few days in the area is meager, the bureau said, and aftershocks during these days will not affect the area much. The bureau has decided to send a group led by Director An Qiyuan to supervise monitoring in the affected area.

#### JIANGSU GROUND STATION CELEBRATES SUCCESS

OW230039 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] The Nanjing radio plant held a meeting yesterday to celebrate the success achieved at its satellite communications ground station in Nanjing in testing the nation's first communications satellite. After China's first experimental communications satellite was launched on 8 April, the radio plant and other units in Jiangsu coordinated with each other and successfully tested telecommunications with ground stations in Beijing and other places. The plant also sent its staff to Beijing and Urumqi to take part in telecommunications experiments at ground stations there.

(Zhang Guanglin), director of the provincial Electronics Industry Department, attended the meeting to greet all the units and technicians who took part in the tests. He also urged everyone to continue their hard work and make new contributions to the development of China's satellite communications.

#### SHANDONG MEETING VIEWS SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT

SK220407 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The provincial summer grain procurement meeting, which ended on 20 May, established that during this year's summer grain procurement period, summer grain can be marketed through various channels without any restriction in order to support the development of rural commodity production. Having made an analysis of this year's situation in summer grain production, the meeting maintained: Viewing the provincial situation as a whole, we will have a relatively good harvest of summer grain this year.

In order to further clear the circulation channels, promote the development of rural commodity production, and avoid the situation in which the people find it difficult to sell their grain, the meeting pointed out: During the summer grain procurement period and when the state is procuring summer grain, all supply and marketing cooperatives, all commercial organizations in rural areas, and all peasants will be allowed to procure summer grain and market it to urban areas, other counties, or other provinces. The surplus summer grain, after fulfilling the state-assigned procurement target, should be procured by grain departments without restriction, on the condition that the peasants want to sell it and the quality of grain is up to the standard. The grain left after fulfilling the annual contracted quotas should be purchased at the price for the above-quota grain. It is necessary to comprehensively popularize the methods of payment for receiving grain, linking grain with fertilizer, and awarding fertilizer to those who deliver grain so that those who deliver it receive both money and fertilizer.

The meeting also pointed out: Starting this summer, specialized households that sell over 1,000 jin of grain per capita will be awarded 20 jin of diesel oil, in addition to the fertilizer currently awarded, whenever they sell 100 yuan worth of grain.

SHANGHAI PLANS AIRLINE, JAPANESE INVESTMENT

OW221856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1449 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai is to set up a civil aviation company of its own with both internal and international services. This was announced by Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, at a press conference here today attended by Chinese and foreign correspondents.

Shanghai is now exploring the possibilities of cooperating with CAAC, China's only airline, and at the same time considering a joint venture with foreign airlines. "Quite a few foreign aviation organizations have shown interest in the project," he said.

Partners will share the funds needed to start the new airline, which follows the practice of other civil aviation organizations in doing business, he said.

Responding to a question, the mayor said that the number of airliners to be purchased would be decided by the board of directors in accordance with freight volume. Wang Daohan said that Shanghai can now make decisions on joint ventures with an investment of 30 million U.S. dollars, as against 10 million U.S. dollars before.

The mayor also disclosed that a forum would be held in Japan to discuss investment environment in Shanghai. About 1,400 Japanese firms are expected to attend the forum sponsored by Shanghai, he added.

WANG FANG COMMEMORATES ZHEJIANG RIBAO ANNIVERSARY

OW182341 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 1

[Excerpts] A tea party was held on 8 May to mark the 35th anniversary of the founding of ZHEJIANG RIBAO. Attending the party were Wang Fang, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Xue Ju, Chen Wenfa, Wu Minda, deputy secretaries of the provincial committee; Zhang Zhaowan, Luo Dong, Li Dexin, Wang Weicheng, Ma Jiliang, members of the Standing Committee of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee; Tie Ying, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Li Fengping, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; Shang Jingcai, vice chairman of the Standing Committee; Chen Zuolin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Shen Zulun and Li Debao, vice governors of Zhejiang; Kang Mingcai, commander of the Zhejiang Military District; Wang Jiayang, chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee; and responsible people from the various mass organizations, departments concerned, news reporting departments, and publishing houses of the province. Jiang Muyue, former director of ZHEJIANG RIBAO, and Yu Guanxi, its former chief editor, attended the party by invitation. Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Li Dexin, and Jiang Muyue addressed the gathering.

Comrade Wang Fang first affirmed the successes of the ZHEJIANG RIBAO. He expressed the hope that the daily would actively support reformers and trailblazers, in close coordination with the party's central tasks, and do its best to encourage them to explore, with increased confidence, trails never before traversed, and to build prosperous, new socialist villages and cities.

Comrade Tie Ying said: A person grows into a useful person at age 35, and this is the right age for him to achieve success. In the past 35 years since its founding, ZHEJIANG RIBAO has accumulated both positive and negative experiences.

It should conscientiously sum up these experiences and continue to advance. The main objective of a newspaper should be the dissemination of typical examples; however, it should also publicize bad ones. A newspaper should publicize real events. In publishing every report it should investigate the facts, uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts, and refrain from exaggeration. As other newspapers in the country have their strong points, ZHEJIANG RIBAO should humbly learn from their experiences and strive to become a first class paper in the country. At the same time, newspapers should be fully utilized to promote work in various areas.

In his speech, chief editor Zheng Mengxiong thanked the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and guests representing various units for their concern for and support for ZHEJIANG RIBAO. He said that he would live up to the expectations of the provincial party committee and the masses of readers, boldly carry out reforms, blaze new trails, and strive to create a new situation in running the newspaper.

#### Wang Fang Article

OW190011 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 84 p 1

[Article by Wang Fang: "Greetings and Expectations -- On the 35th Founding Anniversary of ZHEJIANG RIBAO"]

[Excerpts] It was exactly 35 years today when ZHEJIANG RIBAO came into being on 9 May, 1949. As the organ of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, ZHEJIANG RIBAO has traversed the same path as our party. Excluding the 10 year internal chaos period, the paper's performance has generally been good.

The working personnel of the older and present generations at ZHEJIANG RIBAO have made fruitful efforts to develop the party's journalistic undertakings, and have made important contributions toward socialist revolution and construction. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, I extend congratulations and cordial concern. At the same time, I extend the same to the large number of newspaper correspondents who, concerned for and cherishing the paper, have persisted in contributing dispatches, and to comrades on all fronts, who have made efforts to help in the publication, circulation, and the expanded readership of ZHEJIANG RIBAO.

After 35 years of practice, ZHEJIANG RIBAO has gradually matured, and is now in the prime of life. We expect ZHEJIANG RIBAO to fully utilize the experience accumulated over this lengthy period and, in the new historical period, still better publicize the party's line, principles, and policies, fully report on the colorful and readily available pictures of the socialist modernization, and advance external propaganda, by providing information on all aspects, in order to promote the policy of opening to the outside and stimulating the domestic economy. We expect it to strengthen ideological education in patriotism, collectivism, socialism, and communism, and launch criticism and self-criticism, in order to promote socialist spiritual civilization. We also hope that ZHEJIANG RIBAO modestly learns from the strong points of the nationwide, fraternal papers, overcomes its own weak points and defects, is bold in making innovations and reforms, and strives to create a new situation in newspaper work, in order to rank among the foremost newspapers in the country.

The party is currently fully engaged in two major tasks: economic construction and party rectification.



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To better accomplish the party's general goal and tasks, all sectors in both the rural and urban areas are conducting reforms in an orderly manner. ZHEJIANG RIBAO, in particular, must closely orientate itself to the party central task, become the vanguard of the reform campaign, become the bugler for reform, support the pioneers, and inspire the people to confidently explore the paths not traversed by our predecessors, in order to build a prosperous, new socialist countryside and cities.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO must come into still closer contact with the masses and reflect their opinions and demands. It is one of the party's sources of strength that the masses report situations and offer suggestions and criticisms to the party through newspapers. Newspapers must have mutual affinity with the masses and be in full harmony with them. To become guides for the masses, newspapers must first be the students, and then intimate friends, of the masses. All newspaper personnel must adhere to this fine tradition of party newspapers, do a still better job in mass work, and let newspapers take deep root among the masses.

The key to running a newspaper well is to train a Marxist journalists' contingent. All journalistic workers must consciously foster a sense of glory and responsibility about their journalistic career. They must adhere to the four basic principles, strive to ever improve their level of Marxist theory, familiarize themselves with the party's policies, master sufficient knowledge in the economy and modern sciences, be good at investigating, and have the ability to skillfully express themselves in the written language, so that they are not only fine journalism cadres, but social activists who have strong party spirit, firmly implement the party's line, principles, and policies, and courageously defend the party's principles.

Party committees at all levels must support the work of ZHEJIANG RIBAO and attach importance to carrying out their work through the paper. It is a matter of course that newspapers should principally make positive reports. However, they must also criticize. Without criticism they would become a pool of stagnant water, lifeless. In turn, the party's cause would lose vitality. Therefore, party committees at all levels must support ZHEJIANG RIBAO in launching criticism. Criticism through newspapers is not only the business of journalistic units, but the party committees at all levels. This is conducive to cementing relations between the party and the masses and further improving the party's prestige, and is also helpful to the party's forward march in the course of affirming achievements and overcoming defects and seamy aspects.

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GUANGDONG COUNTY REPORTS FOREIGN FUNDS STATUS

HK211410 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] A good situation in importing foreign capital has emerged in Baoan County. In the first 4 months of this year, 125 agreements of various kinds were signed, and the total amount of investments reached \$23.52 million. The number of agreements signed was 33 more than in the same period last year and the amount of investments recorded an increase of \$15.07 million.

This year, Baoan County has further strengthened economic relations with foreign countries and has vigorously developed processing work with materials supplied by foreign firms. All districts and townships have vigorously raised capital to build small processing areas and standard factory premises in order to create a good condition for the investment of foreign firms.

In the first 4 months of this year, there were several outstanding characteristics in Baoan County's import of foreign capital:

1. There were many electronic products, electrical appliances, toys, garments, and plastic products and flowers. Of the 125 agreements, 64 deal with these items.
2. Joint ventures began to emerge. In the first 4 months of this year, there were no joint ventures. Three have now appeared this year.
3. More and more foreign firms intend to invest. At present, manufacturers from six countries including the United States, Japan, Italy, Singapore, Australia, and Canada have put forth their intention to invest.

GUANGDONG GOVERNOR ON IMPROVING ECONOMY

HK181000 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0757 GMT 17 May 84

[Report by Liu Huarui]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- During an interview with reporters, NPC Deputy and Guangdong Governor Liang Lingguang put forth six measures for further creating a new situation in the province's economic construction:

-- Thoroughly eliminate the "leftist" pernicious influence, further emancipate the mind, continue to pursue special policies and adopt flexible measures, seek truth from fact and be brave in carrying out reforms and blazing new trails.

-- Step up the tempo of reform. Reform old systems, old patterns, old policies, and old methods which are detrimental to building socialism with Chinese characteristics and are detrimental to the country's growth and prosperity and the people's happiness and prosperity. Continue to uphold reforms that have already been carried out and that have proved effective in practice. Actively and promptly spread experience in building the special economic zones which are suited to the province's situation. Step up the building and development of the Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou Special Economic Zones, of the two coastal cities of Guangzhou and Zhanjiang, and of Hainan Island. Turn the "three zones and two cities" into windows of technology, management, knowledge, and foreign policies. It is also envisaged that the whole province will be divided into five economic zones and that development plans will be formulated.

These economic zones are: The Zhujiang Delta Economic Zone, with Guangzhou City as its center; the Yuexi [western Guangdong] Economic Zone, with Zhanjiang and Maoming Cities as its center; the Yuedong [eastern Guangdong] Economic Zone, with Shantou City as its center; and Yuebei [northern Guangdong] Economic Zone, with Shaoguan City as its center; and the economic construction of Hainan Island. Do a good job in planning and construction and lay stress on key points.

-- Increase economic and technical exchanges with foreign countries. Make new breakthroughs in importing capital, technology, equipment, and experience in management. Give greater play to Guangdong's advantageous conditions of having numerous Overseas Chinese and of being close to Hong Kong and Macao. Make full use of Hong Kong, a financial, commercial, and information center of the world. Through various avenues, learn from the advanced operation and management methods of industrial and commercial enterprises in the Hong Kong and Macao area and use them to serve Guangdong's modernization program. Further implement the policies toward intellectuals and Overseas Chinese. Formulate and promulgate preferential treatment for investments by Overseas Chinese. Arouse patriotism and love for home villages of the Overseas Chinese so that they will make contributions to the modernization of their motherland and the construction of their home villages.

-- Make new progress in technology and technical transformation. Carry out planned technical transformation in various industries. Speed up the development of the information industry and biological engineering throughout the province, taking as breakthrough points the popularization and utilization of microcomputers in order to give impetus to technical progress in various industries. Technical progress in key cities, key industries, and key products must strive to reach the world standard for the early 1980's by 1990.

-- Further enhance economic results and do a good job in enterprise consolidation and in reducing deficits and increasing profits. Realize synchronous growth of output value, tax and profits delivered to the state, and financial revenue. Carry out reform of various systems within enterprises and implement the economic responsibility system at various levels so as to give way to the vitality of enterprises, greatly enhance economic results, and make greater contributions to the state.

-- Energetically promote education, and find new ways for developing intellectual resources. Accelerate reforms in tertiary and secondary education and run schools with various forms, structures, and levels. Give training in rotation to existing cadres and technical personnel in order to update their knowledge. Give technical training to all workers on rotation. Make great efforts to develop correspondence, radio, and television education. Make overall plans and arrangements and mobilize forces from all quarters to make concerted efforts to train qualified personnel.

#### PLA CADRE RECEIVES MERIT CITATION IN GUANGDONG

HK211249 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] On 14 May, You Taizhong, commander of the Guangzhou PLA units, and Wang Meng, political commissar, signed and issued a circular order to award (Lin Ziquan), deputy director of the Political Department of a certain PLA unit, Lei Feng-type cadre and an outstanding Communist Party member, a citation for merit, first class, and to call on the commanders and fighters of the Guangzhou PLA units to diligently learn from (Lin Ziquan).

Comrade (Lin Ziquan) is a native of Chaoan County. Since he joined the Army in 1964, he has seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, has studied and explored the ideological characteristics and law of fighters for the new period, and has enthusiastically helped fighters, so that some 20 backward fighters could effect a change.



He has shown concern for comrades politically, has helped them in work, and has shown consideration for them in their livelihood. He has frequently mailed his own wages to cadres' and fighters' families which have suffered from natural disasters. He has shown concern for and taken care of some 20 households enjoying the five guarantees and households of martyrs. He rush-rescued 17 persons who met with accidents and who were critically ill. He has, on 30 occasions, mailed or given money to the masses in difficulties in afflicted areas or in the place where he has been stationed.

He has acted strictly in accordance with party spirit and principles and has resolutely resisted unhealthy trends. When he acted as a deputy political commissar of a regiment for 4 years, some 10 fellow villagers of his wanted to ask him to carry out a private matter, and were all refused by him.

#### GUANGDONG HOLDS PLANNED PARENTHOOD RALLY

HK190641 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou City People's Governments held a joint mobilization rally for planned parenthood in the provincial Government Hall today. Dr Ruizhi, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, attended and spoke. Vice Mayor (Chen Xipu) delivered a mobilization report.

The meeting demanded that the provincial and city leading organs and all factories, mines, enterprises, units, and neighborhood resident committees strengthen leadership, conduct intensive propaganda and education, publicize the parenthood policies and contraceptive measures, and do a good job of work regarding late marriage and child-bearing and eugenics. On the basis of making a success of work in their own units, they should vigorously support the rural areas in promoting planned parenthood work and make new contributions to controlling the province's population.

#### HAINAN HOLDS MINORITY AREAS PRODUCTION MEETING

HK220119 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 20 May 84

[Excerpts] The Hainan Administrative District's meeting on production and livelihood in the minority nationality areas successfully concluded yesterday. Leading comrades of the Hainan District CPC Committee and the district commissioner's office, including Yao Wenxu, Meng Qingping, Wang Yuefeng, (Yan Chaofen), Chen Yuyin, and Xie Donghui; Wang Jieping, acting head of the autonomous prefecture; and (Hu Zhaoting), director of the general office of the provincial Nationality Affairs Committee, attended the closing ceremony of the meeting.

The closing ceremony of the meeting was presided over by Wang Yuefeng, deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee and deputy director of the district commissioner's office. Meng Qingping, deputy secretary of the district CPC Committee, gave a summary of the meeting. Yao Wenxu, secretary of the district CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held: Nationality work is an important component part of party work. People of minority nationalities and the Han nationality have created long-standing history and culture. They have made important contributions to the construction cause of our great motherland.

However, due to the reason of history and being under leftist influence, the economy and culture in minority nationality areas in our district is still in a relatively backward state. The livelihood of some people is relatively difficult.

Therefore, when party organizations and governments at all levels consider problems, formulate plans, and do their work, they must wholeheartedly help minority nationalities in all aspects to develop their economic and cultural work, to enhance the levels of their material goods, culture, and livelihood, and to ensure the common prosperity of all nationalities.

The meeting held that the basic method for doing a good job in economic construction in the minority nationality areas in our district is to further relax policies and to help the masses develop production so as to enable them to get rich as soon as possible.

In the minority nationality areas, we must build a large number of key planned projects, including roads, ports, water conservation and power projects, posts, telecommunications and communications facilities to change the environment there and to create conditions for importing foreign capital and for engaging in large-scale development and construction. We must encourage economically developed places inside and outside the island and the province to set up factories and shops in minority nationality areas. It is necessary to vigorously develop education work in the minority nationality areas and to train qualified persons in all fields. It is essential to seriously implement the policies toward intellectuals and to encourage graduates of universities and secondary vocational schools and intellectuals in Han areas to go to minority nationality areas to work.

The meeting emphasized: To unswervingly implement the party's policies on nationalities and to strengthen the unity of nationalities is the basic guarantee for doing a good job in the four modernizations and for ensuring the common prosperity of all nationalities. We must conduct reeducation in the party's policies of nationalities for the masses, particularly for party members and cadres, throughout the district so as to make the idea of being unable to be divorced from each other take root even deeper in the hearts of the people. We must uphold the equality between nationalities and the rights of autonomy in the minority nationality areas. We must correctly handle the relations between nationalities. In accordance with the requirements for the four modernizations, we must train minority nationality cadres and must promote the outstanding elements among them to leadership posts at all levels. In the course of structural reform, we must reinforce and strengthen nationality affairs committees and work organs at all levels. In state-run farms in minority nationality areas, we must provide them each with one to two cadres who are familiar with the policies on nationalities, to take charge of nationality work.

In conclusion, the meeting called on all party members, cadres, and the masses of all nationalities throughout the district to unite as one, to work with one heart and one mind, to strive to create a new situation in nationality work in our district, and to speed up our district's development and construction.

#### GUAN GUANGFU ATTENDS HUBEI EDUCATION CONFERENCE

HK220559 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] From now to 1990, 320,000 students will graduate from institutes of higher learning and 450,000 students will graduate from technical secondary schools in the province. This is a target put forth by the provincial conference on higher education, recently held by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government.

In order to fulfill this goal, from 1984 to 1990, apart from those students trained by universities and colleges directly under central departments, ordinary institutes of higher learning will have to increase their enrollment of first year students by 10 percent each year, the enrollment at various educational institutes for adults will grow by 20 percent each year, and the enrollment of technical secondary schools, including technical secondary schools for workers and special secondary schools, will grow by 15 percent each year.

The variety of subjects offered to students and the requirements for graduates must be readjusted to meet the needs of society. In order to fulfill this target, it is necessary to step up the reform in our province's higher education setup. The content of the reform includes: Reform the existing school system; open up the channels for graduates to get jobs in rural areas and medium and small communities and towns; speed up the construction of apartment buildings; increase the enrollment of non-resident students; emulate Jiaotong University of Shanghai in carrying out the reform in the internal administrative system step by step; carry out an overall and systematic reform in teaching methods; facilitate the further integration of education, scientific research, and economic production; adopt relaxed policies and encourage middle-aged and young intellectuals to do an outstanding job; change the unreasonable distribution of qualified personnel and improve the teaching work at universities, and encourage a rational movement of scientific research fellows.

At present, it is necessary to grasp the work in the following six aspects: 1). It is necessary to fully exploit the favorable conditions that there are in the province: quite a lot of high-quality universities and colleges directly under central departments. These schools should be encouraged to make more contributions to the state as well as to the province. 2). It is necessary to step up the building of ordinary institutes of higher learning belonging to the province. 3). It is necessary to develop and improve vocational universities and to encourage prefectures, cities, and counties with the necessary conditions to raise funds and jointly run vocational universities. 4). It is necessary to vigorously develop various institutes of higher learning for adults, and do a good job in running the higher education examination for self-studying students. 5). Development of technical secondary education, which is slow at present, must be speeded up. 6). It is necessary to increase investment in education and improve the conditions for higher education.

The conference emphasized that party committees and governments at all levels must really strengthen leadership over higher education and help to solve various practical problems. Various departments concerned, various mass organizations, plants, mines, and enterprises should be concerned about and support the development and reform in higher education.

During the conference, provincial CPC Committee Secretary Guan Guangfu and Deputy Secretary Qian Yunlu joined in discussions with participants. Qian Yunlu and Vice Governor Liang Shufen delivered speeches at the conference.

#### HUNAN RIBAO CITED ON CADRE TRAINING SUCCESSES

HK211535 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] According to HUNAN RIBAO, reporters of the paper have learned from relevant provincial departments that the province has achieved remarkable results in training cadres. There are a total of 790,000 state cadres in the province, of which 750,000 have been trained in recent years. In particular, leading support cadres at various levels have been trained.

A large number of cadres have gone through systematic and regular training. Those who pass the examination have obtained the corresponding academic qualifications. At present, cadre training has developed to a new stage of conducting large-scale and regular training in the province. Cadre training grounds have developed rapidly. In the province, there are now 132 party schools of provincial, prefectural, and county CPC committees, 123 various professional cadre training schools and regular cadre training classes, 73 cadre training classes and courses run by universities, colleges, and secondary technical schools, and 83 cadre training professional classes run by the television university. There are a total of 6,448 teachers, staff, and workers in party schools and cadre training schools at various levels in the province.



In addition, universities, colleges, secondary technical schools, and the television university have provided a total of 1,175 teaching and management personnel to various cadre training classes.

Recently, the provincial CPC Committee demanded that CPC committees at all levels treat the regular training of cadres as an important strategic task in revitalizing Hunan's economy. CPC committees at all levels are now implementing the spirit of the national and provincial meetings on cadre training work and working out plans and measures for training cadres. It is expected that by 1990, the province's cadre contingent will basically reach the average cultural level of a senior middle school graduate or a secondary technical school, and there will be some 35,000 leading support cadres in various levels who will have been trained by cadre training schools of universities, colleges, and secondary technical schools, or by party schools of the provincial, prefectural, and county CPC Committees, and who will reach the level of a university or secondary technical school student.

#### HUNAN EASES POLICY ON TRACTOR MANAGEMENT

HK211505 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The provincial People's Government yesterday afternoon made a decision to relax the policy on management of tractors in rural areas beginning 1 June so as to enthusiastically support peasants entering the circulation field and vigorously developing rural commodity production.

Since the station disclosed in early March the problem of peasants' difficulties in transportation, the provincial CPC Committee and provincial People's Government have paid serious attention to the matter. Leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have also shown much concern for the matter since learning of the difficulties concerning transportation by tractor in Hunan's rural areas, and have repeatedly given instructions. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery has dispatched persons to the province specifically to conduct an investigation, and the provincial People's Government has thrice dispatched people to conduct investigation in 10-odd counties in 6 prefectures and cities, including Changde, Yiyang, and Xiangtan. On the basis of investigation and research, the provincial People's Government has organized relevant departments to repeatedly study and discuss the problems concerning the management over and taxes on tractors in rural areas of the province and has established new rules and regulations.

The new rules and regulations are: All tractors belonging to rural collectives and individual peasants must be under the management of agricultural machinery departments. Traffic accidents caused by these tractors must be resolved by both traffic and public security departments and with a positive approach.

On the problem of road maintenance fees, those rural tractors engaged in nonbusiness transportation can be exempted from payment of road maintenance fees provided they hold certificates issued by [words indistinct] committee or higher levels. The road maintenance fees paid for large and medium-sized tractors engaged in transportation of a business nature should be based on the criterion of 20 horsepower being equivalent to 1 ton of vehicle. Half the road maintenance fee for a corresponding vehicle should be paid for each tractor.

Regarding management fees, traffic and industrial and commercial administration management departments should charge 0.5 percent of the net business income as the management fee for each tractor. Agricultural machinery departments [words indistinct]. Other departments are now allowed to charge management fees for tractors. In addition, taxes should be paid only for those items stipulated by the State Council and the provincial People's Government, and it is absolutely impermissible to wantonly increase and impose duplicated taxes.

A tractor engaged in transportation is exempt from industrial and commercial income tax if the monthly business income is less than 300 yuan. If the monthly business income is over 300 yuan, 5 percent of the business income of a walking tractor and 1 percent of the business income of a large or medium-sized tractor should be paid as tax. All rural tractors engaged in transportation must be insured. A monthly insurance fee of 120 yuan should be paid for each large or medium-sized tractor and a monthly insurance fee of 70 yuan should be paid for each walking tractor or small four-wheeled tractor. Operators of tractors may have their tractors insured of their own accord. Insurance fees can be paid in two installments during the insurance period.

In the future, only public security, traffic supervision, agricultural machinery supervision, pricing, and industrial and commercial administrative management departments can impose reasonable fines on those tractor operators in violation of rules and regulations. No other units or individuals have the right to willfully impose fines on tractor operators.

The provincial People's Government particularly pointed out: All charge provisions which were stipulated by various localities, departments, and units themselves which do not correspond to the spirit of the documents of the State Council and the provincial government must be canceled. Previous documents issued by the provincial government and relevant departments, if contradictory to the new rules and regulations, must also be canceled.

After the promulgation of the new rules and regulations by the provincial People's Government, the annual tax fees paid for rural walking tractors will be reduced by 56 percent and those of large and medium-sized tractors will drop by 43 percent. The provincial People's Government hopes that rural tractors will play a greater role in future rural commodity production.

#### HUNAN ESTABLISHES TALENT EXPLOITATION CENTER

HK220137 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] The Hunan Provincial Talent Exploitation Center has been official established. The establishment meeting was held yesterday morning.

At the meeting, Huang Daoqi, Standing Committee member and director of the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that the whole party and the entire society must attach importance to talent exploitation. The main tasks of the center are to carry out investigation to facilitate the import of talented people and technology from other provinces and foreign countries; to promote reasonable circulation of talented people; to coordinate and organize exchanges of intellectuals; and to organize scientific and technological forces to help those factories, mines, enterprises, and rural areas where technological forces are weak, and particularly remote mountain areas, small collective enterprises in cities, town and township-run enterprises, and specialized households, to execute technological contracts and upgrade their technological level.

The main forms of talent exploitation are: temporary employment, recruitment, concurrently holding positions and taking up responsibilities, technical assistance geared to the needs of the job, contracts for technological responsibilities. This will create opportunities for those whose jobs are not related to their professions and those unemployed people in society to fully exploit their roles.

Yin Changmin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, also attended the meeting. Also attending the establishment meeting were a total of 500 persons, including responsible comrades of relevant provincial departments and bureaus, organizational departments of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC Committees, and science committees of all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities.

GUIZHOU DISCUSSES TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION STRATEGY

HK211437 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the preparatory group of the provincial economic and social development research center, the provincial association for science and technology, and the provincial federation for social sciences held a joint meeting in Guiyang on 17 May to discuss the province's strategy for facing the new technological revolution. Experts in biology, electronics, materials, and energy resources; engineers and technicians; economic research fellows; and practical workers in the Guiyang area, totaling 50 people, attended the meeting.

The participants held that Guizhou is now in the period of the new technological revolution. There will be new breakthroughs in computers, bioengineering, optical fibers, lasers, new materials, new energy resources, the navigation industry, the space industry, and so on in the next decade or so. This is an opportunity and also a challenge for us to carry out the four modernizations program. In order to meet the challenge, we must lay stress on exploring the following problems: 1) Selection of the point of breakthrough while studying applying, and developing the new technologies in Guizhou; 2) the conditions and bases for developing the new industries in Guizhou; and 3) application of the new technologies to equip and transform the existing industries in Guizhou.

In the course of the discussion, the participants analyzed in a practical manner the favorable and unfavorable factors for developing new technological industries in Guizhou. The central authorities have attached great importance to and shown great concern for the development of Guizhou and the great southwest. The provincial CPC Committee and People's Government have also placed the strategic research into and long-term planning of science and technology and economic and social development on the main agenda.

In the sphere of technology, Guizhou has certain technological forces and has made progress in scientific research and production. Guizhou has abundant natural resources and the necessary raw materials and energy for developing new industries. Provided we enhance our confidence, seize the opportunity, make full use of the favorable conditions, and adopt rational strategies and forceful measures, we will certainly be able to catch up with the advanced.

SICHUAN ISSUES RETIREMENT PLAN FOR SPECIALISTS

HK220721 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] In order to fully exploit the skills of the available senior specialists and some of the aged medium-grade scientific and technological personnel, the provincial People's Government issued a circular recently stipulating new regulations for the retirement of senior specialists and some of the key teachers, doctors, and scientific and technological personnel.

The circular pointed out that in light of the actual needs, the senior specialists and part of the backbone teachers, doctors, and scientific and technological personnel may postpone their retirement date with the approval of the departments concerned.

The circular also pointed out that with the approval of the provincial government, the senior specialists who have made significant contributions may get a higher pension. The winners of the special, first, and second class state natural science award and invention award; the chief inventors and authors of the collective winning the awards; and those winning and keeping the honor of the titles of national labor models, national labor heroes, and national advanced workers may receive a 15 percent increase in their pension.



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The winners of the special, first, and second class provincial scientific and technological achievement award and the chief inventors and authors of the collective winning the award, and those winning and keeping the honor of the titles of provincial labor models, labor heroes, and advanced workers may get a 10 percent increase in their pension.

The winners of the third and fourth class provincial scientific and technological achievement award may get a 5 percent increase in their pension. In addition, the social science and natural science workers and other senior specialists who have made outstanding achievements in production, scientific research, culture, education, management, and so on may get increases in their pension ranging from 5 to 15 percent with the confirmation of the responsible provincial departments and with the approval of the provincial government. If the conditions of the retired senior specialists accord with the above stipulations, they can enjoy such treatment immediately. The increased pension will be issued retrospectively from September 1983.

SICHUAN PROVINCE REPORTS DECLINE IN BIRTHRATE

OW200413 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] Chengdu, May 20 (XINHUA) -- The birthrate in Sichuan, the most populous province in China, dropped to 13.13 per thousand in 1983, according to sample census figures issued here by the provincial Statistical Bureau. Meanwhile, thanks to family planning, the natural population growth rate fell to 6.05 per thousand, 2.91 per thousand lower than in 1982.

Jiang Zeyu, chairman of the provincial Family Planning Commission, said that if family planning had not been started in 1971, the province would have 14.9 million more babies born in these 13 years. Family planning had greatly helped economic development and living standards, he said.

Besides family planning publicity and instruction, the provincial government has taken concrete measures to take better care of childless old people. The province has built 2,052 old people's homes in rural areas, accommodating more than 25,000 old people. Another 241,900 childless people are supported by communes and looked after by local volunteers. The province has at the same time tried to help young couples who cannot have children, said Jiang. Many hospitals have established departments for this. Hospitals in Chengdu had success with 50 couples in 1983.

In 1983, 75.61 percent of the children born were first births, 6.67 percent more than in the previous year.

At the end of 1983, Sichuan Province had 100,755,038 people, 534,289 more than in 1982. The population is about one-tenth of the national total.

CHONGQING AIDS SOUTHWEST ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OW180940 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Chongqing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- Chongqing, an economic center in southwest China, is promoting technology to help Guizhou, Yunnan, and Sichuan Provinces develop their economies.

The process began last year when economic barriers between administrative areas were removed.

Southwest China is rich in resources but undeveloped economically. Chongqing boasts 144 of China's 166 industries, plus 100,000 technicians and fixed assets ranking fifth

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In the first four months of this year, Chongqing's total industrial output value reached 3.4 billion yuan, an 11.3 percent increase over the same period of last year. In 1983, its industrial output value was over 9.93 billion yuan (about 4.97 billion U.S. dollars), outstripping Yunnan and Guizhou.

At a recent meeting on the development of southwest China, Yu Hanqing, mayor of Chongqing, pledged to provide full technical support to update the region's communications, mines, farm processing plants and other factories, and to train technical personnel.

Chongqing's technical aid is in the form of cooperative production, joint ventures, joint exploitation of resources, compensation trade, and mutual supply of parts.

The city has also sent technicians to Guizhou, Sichuan, and Yunnan to help a number of factories improve their technological process and equipment. Enterprises which benefit include glass factories, woolen mills, tanneries, breweries, and cement works.

Joint enterprises have been set up between Chongqing and other places.

Joint production of wrist watches between the Chongqing Clock and Watch Industrial Company and watchmakers in the provincial capitals of Kunming, Guiyang, and Chengdu has enabled the company to turn out 1.4 million watches annually as against half a million three years ago. The company helped the three factories which once produced only watch parts update their equipment, improve their technology, and trained technical personnel for them. Now the factories not only supply qualified watch parts to the company, but also make watches for the countryside.

Industrial enterprises, research institutes and colleges in Chongqing have trained 34,000 technicians for enterprises in the three provinces. The first group of Dai minority technical administrators, trained by the Chongqing ferry company, has become the backbone of the Lancang River Shipping Company in Yunnan.

The Chongqing retired engineers' association have provided consultancy services to over 500 factories and signed 257 contracts on designing, solving technical problems, and training technicians with small and medium-sized enterprises.

The city allocated 20 million yuan (about 10 million U.S. dollars) last year to help factories in 12 counties under its administration to buy equipment and improve traffic conditions.

#### XIZANG PLA UNIT STEPS UP BORDER CONSTRUCTION

HK220856 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] The members of the CPC Committee of a certain regiment of the Xigaze military subdistrict have regarded doing a good job in border defense construction as the central work of the PLA unit and have concentrated forces and worked full force to plunge into construction work.

Except for a Standing Committee member who stays in the office to deal with routine work, the other members have all gone to the grassroots levels. (Wu Rongcai), a regimental commander, has personally led a transport team to (Shiwo) to transport timber, thus ensuring the normal progress of construction work. (Chen Dachong), political commissar, has wholeheartedly engaged in border defense construction. He goes wherever problems arise, and works wherever he goes.

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Under the leadership of the members of the CPC Committee, the cadres' and fighters' enthusiasm has been aroused, the smooth progress of the PLA unit's construction work has been promoted, and border defense construction has been advanced.

XIZANG LEADERS FORM GROUPS TO INSPECT WORK

HK220113 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 19 May 84

[Text] Leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee and regional Advisory Committee and cadres of organs directly under the regional authorities, totaling 83 people, recently formed 5 work groups, which have been dispatched to Naqu, Changdu, Shannan, Xigaze, and Lhasa to conduct an overall checkup on and give guidance to work in various fields. The main tasks of the work groups are to go deep into the grassroots units to conduct earnest investigation and research; to examine and help all localities to implement the spirit of the meeting on Xizang's work and the expanded meeting of the Second Plenary Session of the Third Xizang CPC Committee; and to keep abreast of and sum up measures for implementation and typical experience put forth by local cadres and masses in connection with reality.

The work groups have also paid attention to investigating and studying some problems of policy, such as the problem of concrete measures all prefectures and cities should take in order to develop the region's economy by various means and to double the annual income of peasants and herdsmen in 3 to 5 years, especially the problem of doubling the output value of those relatively backward communes and brigades. They have investigated and acquainted themselves with the situation in all prefectures and cities in carrying out united front work, nationality work, and religious work, and in developing culture, education, and public health. They have investigated and acquainted themselves with the problem of how to carry out the policy of putting animal husbandry first and integrating animal husbandry, forestry, and agriculture, and developing diversified economy and commodity production according to local conditions, and the problem of opening all avenues to develop production and make money so as to let peasants get rich as soon as possible and help all localities resolve some concrete difficulties and problems.

GROUPS TO INSPECT ECONOMIC REFORMS IN YUNNAN

HK180753 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] The provincial People's Government recently dispatched five inspection groups to the eastern, western, and southern parts of the province and to the Kunming area to inspect the implementation of relevant policies for economic reform.

Since earlier this year, in accordance with the series of directives of the CPC central leadership and the State Council about economic reform, and in light of Yunnan's local conditions, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have formulated a number of regulations on expanding enterprises' management powers, developing undertaking owned by collectives, restructuring supply and marketing cooperatives, and supporting the development of specialized peasant households and rural combination bodies. These policies have been implemented in all parts of the province and have effectively promoted economic development. However, some localities and departments still lack initiative and creativity in implementing these policies and fail to take prompt action and achieve positive results.

Leading comrades of the provincial government point out: It is not enough to merely formulate good policies; more importantly, they must be effectively carried out.



It is necessary to examine and supervise the implementation of these policies. The main tasks for the inspection groups are to explore the situation carefully, help solve problems promptly, seriously sum up experiences, and promote local economic reforms effectively so as to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant policies and decisions made by the central and provincial authorities.

The inspection groups will begin their work tomorrow.

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING ON FAMILY PLANNING WORK

HK180903 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 84 p 1

[Report by Miao Wenjun and Liu Yun: "The Provincial Enlarged Meeting of Directors of Prefectural, Autonomous Prefectural, and City Family Planning Committees Is Held in Kunming"]

[Text] The provincial enlarged meeting of directors of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city family planning committees was held in Kunming from 20 to 26 April. This meeting communicated and studied the spirit of the national conference of directors of family planning committees and the speeches by relevant central leading comrades, unified thinking, deepened understanding, and studied concrete measures for the province to implement in connection with the province's reality.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the province has achieved remarkable results in family planning work, with the natural population growth dropping and more and more people adopting a birth control policy. In the province, more than 200,000 couples have gained single child parent certificates. Over the period from 1979 to 1983, there were 1.38 million fewer new births. However, much needs to be done in order to achieve the target of the province's population not exceeding 40 million by the year 2000. The meeting stressed that it is necessary for leaders at all levels in the province to deepen their understanding of family planning being China's basic policy, to unify their ideology in line with the spirit of the national conference of directors of family planning committees, to vigorously strengthen their leadership, and to help resolve practical difficulties in the work. It is necessary to strengthen ideological education, to encourage those comrades engaged in family planning work to fully utilize their initiative, to have courage to overcome difficulties, and to better carry out the province's family planning work. In the system reform, it is necessary to continuously strengthen the family planning contingent. Leaders at all levels must attach importance to the problem of funds, and use part of the funds to support family planning. It is necessary to sum up and commend those advanced examples, which not only can control population growth, but also can maintain close ties between the party and masses. Public health departments at all levels must vigorously strengthen the training of the technical contingent and the education in the ethics of medical treatment, make it as convenient as possible for the masses to implement birth control policy, and upgrade their technical and professional level.

The meeting proposed that the stress of population control should be laid on rural areas, where it is necessary to widely encourage the practice of each couple having only one child. At the same time, it is necessary to control the birth of second children to couples outside the plan, and to resolutely forbid multiple births to a couple. It is necessary to establish more districts and townships where there are no multiple births.

REORGANIZATION OF TAIWAN'S EXECUTIVE YUAN VIEWED

HK181532 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0338 GMT 18 May 84

["Roundup: Reorganization of Taiwan's 'Executive Yuan'"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 18 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to news from Taipei, on 15 May, after holding an emergency session, Taiwan's "Executive Yuan" submitted in a body its resignation to Chiang Ching-kuo. The resignation has been submitted to the Executive Committee of the KMT Central Committee. Chiang Ching-kuo has decided to formally nominate the new body of the "Executive Yuan" on 20 May, after he has assumed the office of "president." The new body is to replace the old one on 1 June.

According to the source, it has been decided that Yu Kuo-hua, originally director of the "central bank" and chairman of the "economic construction committee," is to be the new "president of the Executive Yuan;" that Lin Yang-kang, originally the interior minister, is to be the new "vice president of the Executive Yuan;" and that the original vice president of the Executive Yuan is to be the chairman of the Taiwan Provincial Government. It seems that the scope of the reorganization is getting broader and broader.

It is said that on the reorganization list, which people are speculating about, those who remain at their original posts include Chu Fu-sung, Sung Ch'ang-chih, Lien Chan, Chao Yao-tung, Kao Yu-shu, Chang Feng-hsu, and others. They will continue to be the heads of the ministries or committees or "members of the committee for political affairs." Among those to be appointed this time, with the exception of Li Huan and Chang Tsi-cheng, who "are ascending the political stage once again," and Chiang Wei-kuo, who, it is rumored, is to "experience some changes soon," some less experienced people will be promoted. They include Ch'en Lu-an, Wang Chang-ch'ing, Wu Po-hsiung, and others. In addition, it is also rumored that the so-called "government's third generation of successors" such as Chien Fu, Sung Ch'u-yu, and Chang Hsiao-yen, will be appointed to important posts in the reorganization this time.

Although Taiwan newspapers emphasize that the personnel changes are to be ultimately decided by Chiang Ching-kuo, rumors about the high-level personnel changes have already widely circulated for a long time in the society. The newspapers have published many reports and commentaries on it.

Viewed from the way public opinion reacts to these rumors, the choice of the "president of the Executive Yuan" still remains the focus of public attention. By now, people in the press circles are unanimously of the opinion that Yu Kuo-hua is the "decided" "prime minister-to-be of the cabinet" who will "receive the order to form a cabinet." Some newspapers criticize him, while others praise him. The criticism has been quite implicit. A more popular view is: Yu is over 70 and he is one of the "conservatives." "Specialized only in financial affairs," he is cautious yet in want of daring and resolution in his work. Thus, his new appointment is thought to have the significance of "a pulley" at a certain stage. Some newspapers have emphatically pointed out that the principal reason why Yu can "outmatch the others" is that there are close relations between Yu and the Chiangs. Yu, a native of Fenghua County, Zhejiang Province, had been Chiang Kai-shek's personal confidential secretary. In addition, he has held important financial posts for a long time. Newspapers in Taiwan said that, as he is good at handling financial affairs and is a "good housekeeper," during the present "transitional period," during which Chiang Ching-kuo still keeps all power in his own hands, it is "really difficult to find anybody" who can "replace him as the president of the Executive Yuan," "an organ responsible for the enforcement of various policies."

It is possible that the question of "succession," with which people have been concerned recently, will be temporarily suspended with this reorganization of the "Executive Yuan." However, by looking at the way Taiwan's public opinion reacts to important events, one can easily see that there are many hidden perils. Newspapers in Taiwan have pointed out that Taiwan is looking forward to a period of steady development. However, they pointed out at the same time that there will be some new "hidden obstructions." These obstructions include: the slow metabolism of the political structure; the fact that the "crisis" of the age of those successors to senior posts has yet to be resolved; the contradictions that still exist among natives of various provinces; the challenges with which the KMT's "constitutional system" is about to be confronted; and so on. People in press circles pointed out that the existence of these phenomena will bring about "new problems" at any time and will make these problems "more and more complicated each day." The Taiwan authorities will be confronted with such a situation in the next 6 years.

BELJING ASSESSES CHIANG KAI-SHEK, CHIANG CHING-KUO

OW181311 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Recently, a Taiwan listener asked me a question: How do you assess our late president, Chiang Kai-shek, and do you know President Chiang Ching-kuo? I do not know whether other listeners are also interested in this question. Those who are, please tell me what you think of my answer after you have listened to today's program, and those who aren't, please switch to our station's other programs.

To the friend who raised this question, as my experience and knowledge are quite limited, I wish to cite some reference materials to express my views.

Mr Chiang Kai-shek was an important figure in contemporary Chinese history. He assumed the presidency of the Republic of China in 1948. The following year he was defeated on the mainland and retreated to Taiwan. He was the president for a total of 27 years until he died in Taipei in April 1975. It is an obvious fact to all compatriots that owing to Mr Chiang Kai-shek's nationalism, Taiwan, an isolated island, was never in the hands of a foreign nation.

According to historical records, in 1924 Dr Sun Yat-sen reorganized the Kuomintang and formulated the three major policies of alliance with Russia and the Communists and assistance to peasants and workers. Mr Chiang was dispatched to the Soviet Union to study military affairs. After his return to the country, he was appointed president of the Whampoa Military Academy while Mr Liao Zongkai was the Kuomintang representative at the academy. This occurred during the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communists under the leadership of Dr Sun Yat-sen. With the Chinese Communists actively taking part in the nationalist revolution, Zhou Enlai was appointed director of the Political Department of the Whampoa Military Academy. Communist Party members (Ying Daiying), (Xiao Chun), and (Xing Xiong) successively worked at the academy.

Entrusted by Dr Sun Yat-sen, Mr Chiang Kai-shek assumed the posts of chairman of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army. He said at that time: We must have the same heart and will as the premier [Sun Yat-sen] and take the premier's policy and views as our own. He also said: Whoever opposes the three major policies is a renegade of the premier. We should stand up to oppose him. My affectionate feeling for Communist comrades is self-evident. Murdering the Communists is a suicidal act.



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Thanks to the cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communists, the great undertaking of the northern expedition was accomplished, thereby giving a strong impetus to the progress of the nation. I think all compatriots who aspire to reinvigorate the Chinese nation will not deny or write off the historical facts I have just recalled. Regrettably, Mr Chiang failed to put his words into action through to the end, thus undermining the situation characterized by cooperation and unification and giving the foreign aggressors an opportunity.

Dear listeners, no one can ever forget the catastrophe suffered by the Chinese nation during the 1930's. As a result of the Japanese imperialists' large-scale aggression against our country, the tragedy of the nation at peril was aggravated from the 18 September Incident to the 7 July Lugouqiao Incident. In order to save the country and the people from this tragedy, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Kuomintang reached an understanding on the basis of peaceful unification and united (work) and decide to deal with the national calamity together. This is the so-called second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Through his cooperation and joint efforts to resist Japan, Mr Chiang Kai-shek again rendered meritorious service to the country and the people.

In accordance with an agreement reached between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party at that time, the army led by the Chinese Communists was redesigned and merged into the Nationalist Revolutionary Army controlled by the Nationalist Government's Military Commission. The army men and civilians throughout the country went all out to fight the enemy and finally won all-round victory.

The people of the entire country will forever bear in mind the historical facts of this period. Officials and soldiers who heroically sacrificed their lives during the war will go down in the annals of history regardless of their army affiliation or political beliefs.

Regrettably the civil war, which was carried on year after year at a time when the country needed to engage in peaceful construction and the compatriots needed to rest and build their strength, deprived him of popular support. Naturally he could not but retreat to the isolated corner of Taiwan. However, in my opinion Mr Chiang Kai-shek won popular support in the more than 20 years in Taiwan for his wise stand opposing two Chinas and Taiwan's independence. Mr Chiang Kai-shek time and again said: The attempt to create two Chinas should be the most serious hidden peril for the Chinese people. Commenting on the idea about two Chinas, Mr Chiang Kai-shek explicitly pointed out: To put it bluntly, this is an ignorant, irresponsible, and immoral idea which absolutely cannot be accepted. His nationalist stand serves as a model example for his successors.

Dear listeners, newspapers on the mainland recently reported in good time Mr Chiang Ching-kuo's reelection as the president to Taiwan. You should be aware that during the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo went to school in the Soviet Union for a total of 13 years. Shortly after his return to the country in 1937 on the eve of the war, he assumed the post of administrative commissioner of the Southern Jiangxi Special District. With great ambition, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo called for implementing a new policy of building southern Jiangxi and achieving the major goal of work, food, clothing, housing, and schooling for everyone. What actually happened later on? Mr Chiang Ching-kuo said: This will be my fifth winter in southern Jiangxi and the goal of work, food, clothing, housing and schooling for everyone has yet to be fulfilled. However, southern Jiangxi today is indeed greatly different from what it was before. If Mr Chiang Ching-kuo should revisit the place, he would have a different view of it.

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Dear listeners, you probably already know that when the Japanese planes raided Xikuo on the 2d of the 11th month of the lunar calendar, Madam Mao, mother of Mr Chiang Ching-kuo, was killed. To express his hatred for the Japanese atrocity and to cherish the memory of his mother, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo erected a stone tablet at the place where his mother was killed engraved with "blood." The tablet is still there.

Dear listeners, Mr Chiang Ching-Kuo has written many books which you have probably already read. Recently I read a book written by him during the war of resistance against Japan. Entitled "The Great Northwest," the book describes what he saw and heard during his tour of Shaanxi, Gansu, and Qinghai, as well as his impressions of the tour. He said: The northwest of the motherland is indeed a vast land with abundant resources and treasures. We must zealously, faithfully, and vigorously cherish, preserve, and develop this vast land given to us by our ancestors. Describing with deep emotion a gathering with friends of minority nationality, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo said in the book: It was a moonlit evening. Looking up at the moon in the sky, my heart swelled with emotion. I was extremely delighted to see everyone talking freely and casually under the moonlight. He fervently hoped for a grand reunion of the Chinese nation.

Dear listeners, since he took over the administration of Taiwan, Mr Chiang Ching-kuo has continued to uphold the stand for one China. At the same time, Taiwan has in recent years made remarkable economic achievements and improved the people's livelihood. The compatriots on the mainland are very happy for this and wish a better and better life for the people on Taiwan.

PRC, TAIWAN SOFTBALL TEAMS TO MEET IN U.S.

OW211141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Beijing, May 21 (XINHUA) -- Both the Chinese team and the Chinese Taipei team will compete each other in the international cup women's softball tournament from June 29 to July 4 in Los Angeles, the United States, according to the Chinese Baseball and Softball Association here today.

This will be the first meeting between the two teams since the first world youth softball championships in July, 1981 in Edmonton, Canada. China was third in the women's softball competition at the championships.

China did not participate in the fifth world women's softball championships in July, 1982 in Taipei of China's Taiwan Province. The Chinese team won the second Hong Kong women's softball championships last July.

Also entered in the U.S. softball meet were teams from Canada, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Puerto Rico and the U.S.

Players of the Chinese team are: Li Nianmin, Liu Yan, Li Hong, Zhao Li, Hua Jie, Jiang Shuangling, Long Meiyang, Wang Meiyang, Dong Yuping, Wang Laidi, Liu Quan, Sun Yuefang, Fu Yanna, Cao Guifen, Tang Yonghong, Liu Linghong and Ren Yanli.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ROK VERDICT ON HIJACKERS

OW221437 Taipei CNA in English 1416 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 22 (CNA) -- The Republic of China's Government Tuesday urged the Korean Government to respect the free will of Cho Chang-jen and five other mainland Chinese following the Korean Supreme Court's upholding of the verdict of guilty of criminal hijacking earlier in the day.

Reports from Seoul, South Korea, said the Korean Supreme Court rejected the appeals of Cho Chang-jen and other five Chinese who had been sentenced by the Korean high court to jail terms ranging from four to six years for commandeering a Communist Chinese commercial jetliner to land in South Korea last May.

The Supreme Court uphold the verdict of the high court, and the case was thus closed in terms of legal procedures.

Cho Chang-jen was sentenced to six years by the high court; Chiang Hung-chun and Wang Yen-ta to five years; and An Chien-wei, Wu Yun-fei, and Kao Tung-ping were each sentenced to four years.

Spokesman Wang Chao-yuan for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out Tuesday that the ROC has always considered the case of the six freedom-seekers to be of "a highly political nature."

"It cannot be considered as a simple hijacking event," the spokesman added. He said this position of the Republic of China has been reiterated and made clear to the Korean Government.

He told reporters that his ministry will "work hard to try to convince the Korean side through every possible means to try to assist and to respect the free will" of the Trident-six, a name given to the six because they commandeered a British-made Trident jetliner, landing it in South Korea.

He also called on the Korean Government to assist the six to come back to the Republic of China "the sooner the better."

Professor Lin Chiu-san, a Korean affairs expert with the Chinese Culture University in Taipei, commented that the Korean Government may take one of two measures to bring the case to a satisfactory conclusion: either release the six under a special amnesty, or grant them parole. But neither of the two would be effected soon, he added.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL DENIES SUPPLYING ARMS TO IRAN

OW230331 Taipei CNA in English 0302 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Taipei, May 23 (CNA) -- Military spokesman Gen. Wang Miao said Tuesday that the Republic of China never supplied arms to either Iran or Iraq, and "this nation will in no way sell or supply weaponry to them."

Gen. Wang made the statement while commenting on a wire service report that a Saudi minister claimed that the ROC had supplied weapons to Iran.

CHIANG NOMINATES YU KUO-HUA FOR PREMIERSHIP

OW220547 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 May 84

[Text] An extra meeting of the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee was held on the afternoon of 19 May. Chairman Chiang personally presided over the meeting.



He nominated Comrade Yu Kuo-hua to be the president of the Executive Yuan and asked KMT members of the Legislative Yuan to support the nomination.

President Chiang will ask the Legislative Yuan to approve the nomination in a few days. In nominating Yu Kuo-hua, Chairman Chiang pointed out that despite the difficult situation faced by our party and the country, everyone is quite optimistic about the future of the party and the country and his full of confidence. As long as we have a closely united party and a capable and promising government, we can certainly surmount all kinds of difficulties, create a new situation, and march toward victory and success.

Speaking on Comrade Yu Kuo-hua's experience and achievements, Chairman Chiang said: Comrade Yu is prudent, has maintained the achievements of his predecessors, and is promising. I believe he can assume this heavy responsibility. Nominating Comrade Yu for president of the Executive Yuan can certainly help promote the great cause of national revival and rebuilding.

Following Chairman Chiang's nominating Yu Kuo-hua, Standing Committee members including Yen Chia-kan, Khsieh Tung-min, Ku Cheng-kang, Nieh Wen-ya and Ku Chen-fu also spoke enthusiastically. They expressed their full agreement with Chairman Chiang's nominating Comrade Yu Kuo-hua for the president of the Executive Yuan and held that he is the most appropriate candidate.

After the Standing Committee of the KMT Central Committee approved the nomination, Yu Kuo-hua addressed the meeting. He expressed his acceptance of the solemn order of the party with a heavy duty in mind. He said that following the Legislative Yuan's approval and his assumption of office, he would do his utmost in a faithful manner.

He said: [begin recording] Although the current international situation has brought about an optimistic atmosphere for us, we are just in an economic transitional period. The government and the people should grasp this opportunity for expansion to further improve our economic system. Besides the government's policies and measures, business circles are also expected to understand the situation, grasp this opportunity for recovery and expansion, look forward with an open and far-sighted view, find new ways of doing things, and promote the research and development of science and technology in order to bring about prosperity. We should adopt modern management methods and systems, improve our equipment and facilities, train and cultivate capable people, harmonize relations between labor and capital, raise productivity, and promote the escalation of our industrial level with concerted efforts.

In an industrialized society, entrepreneurs often have the opportunity to lead the society. Therefore, I hope that our entrepreneurs will continue to raise their efficiency, observe the discipline of the country, and enhance their role of benefiting the society while seeking profits. Various enterprises should further promote cooperation, make efforts to improve themselves, achieve success with their own efforts, and develop the role of industry. [end recording]

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GENG BIAO SAYS NO PLA IN TERRITORY AFTER 1997

HK211307 Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Limited in English 1100 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress, Geng Biao, says the Chinese Army will not be sent to Hong Kong after 1997. Geng, who is also China's former defense minister, made the remark at a small group meeting of the National People's Congress in Beijing today.

He told our reporter that the maintenance of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability remains China's primary goal. He said no Chinese Army will be stationed in Hong Kong after 1997. And Hong Kong people will not be asked to shoulder any defense costs. He said Hong Kong people will be left alone to live freely.

HUANG HUA CITED ON FUTURE OF HONG KONG

HK181240 Hong Kong Asia Television Limited in English 1200 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] A senior official says that Hong Kong's present ties with international organizations will continue after 1997.

The deputy president of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, Huang Hua, told ATV [Asia Television Limited] in an exclusive interview in Beijing that Hong Kong will be given a high degree of independence under Chinese sovereignty. He said the territory will retain its membership in international organizations under a name like China-Hong Kong.

Mr Huang also indicated that Hong Kong could be represented at the United Nations under the Chinese delegation.

Hong Kong is now represented at organizations like GATT by Britain, but a Hong Kong delegate speaks for the interests of the territory.

HSIN WAN PAO CITES NPC OFFICIAL ON HONG KONG LAW

HK230916 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 23 May 84 p 1

["Telephone report from Beijing" at 1200 on 23 May: "Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of NPC Commission of Legislative Affairs, says that there is no contradiction in law between Hong Kong's future fundamental law and the adherence to the four cardinal principles"]

[Text] This morning, Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the NPC Commission of Legislative Affairs, expressed the view that the legislative work related to Hong Kong's fundamental law will not begin until an agreement is reached in the Sino-British talks. He pointed out: There is no condition in law between the fundamental law for Hong Kong and adherence to the four cardinal principles. From a theoretical point of view, this fundamental law is formulated for the development of China's modernization. Though it serves a different concrete system, the general goal of the law is identical to that of the four principles.

Zeng Tao, spokesman of the NPC, held a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters at Hebei Hall of the Great Hall of the People. Xiang Chunyi attended the press conference and expressed the above-mentioned views when he answered reporters' questions.

Question put by a reporter: Will Hong Kong people serve in the Army after China recovers its sovereignty over Hong Kong?

Xiang Chunyi answered: This question will be answered in the regulations of the fundamental law that will be formulated in accordance with Article 31 of the PRC Constitution.

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Question: Has a fundamental law drafting committee been set up to draw up the law? How will the members of this committee be selected? Will there be any Hong Kong citizens on the committee?

Xiang answered: Now the Sino-British talks are still under way and an agreement from the talks will have to be approved by an NPC session or the NPC Standing Committee in the future. The work to formulate that law will not begin until the agreement comes into force. So far, the questions related to Hong Kong's fundamental law have not been included in the agenda of the NPC Standing Committee or the various commissions under the NPC. In the process of formulating any law, our country always solicits opinions widely from all relevant sections of the people, the common people, scholars, and specialists. In drafting the law relating to Hong Kong in the future, it will certainly solicit the opinions of all sections of Hong Kong people.

Question: Hong Kong's basic law in the future will be drafted on the basis of Article 31 of the Constitution. Will Hong Kong's capitalist system run counter to the underlying thinking (the "adherence to the four cardinal principles") of the Constitution?

Answer: The system stipulated by the basic law for Hong Kong in the future will differ from the other systems and principles stipulated by the Constitution such as the four cardinal principles stipulated in the Preamble to the Constitution, the socialist system stipulated by the General Principle of the Constitution, and the unified legal system of the state. Precisely because we have taken this into consideration, systems different from the overall system will be stipulated for the special administrative region in the future. Thus, when we drafted the Constitution, we also drafted Article 31. Our purpose was to found these varied systems on the Constitution. Article 31 clearly states that special systems can be practiced in special administrative regions.

Question: Are you saying that the four cardinal principles will not be the underlying thinking of the draft of Hong Kong's basic law?

Answer: We have just discussed this problem. Article 31 of the Constitution is the general basis of the basic law, although the specific systems may differ.

Question: Please explain, from a theoretical point of view, the contradiction between Hong Kong's basic law and the four cardinal principles.

Answer: Legally speaking, they are not contradictory. However, from a theoretical point of view, for the sake of the development and modernization of the PRC, we will make the general goals identical despite the difference in specific systems.

In addition, the reporter also asked him about the procedures in examining and approving the Sino-British agreement.

Xiang Chunyi answered: According to the Constitution, the State Council is empowered to initial treaties and agreements with foreign countries. They are to be submitted to the People's Congress for approval later.

#### WEN WEI PO COMMENTS ON CHIANG CHING-KUO'S SPEECH

HK230325 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 22 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Commenting on Chiang Ching-kuo's Speech on Taking Office"]

[Text] At the age of 70-plus and afflicted with illnesses, Chiang Ching-kuo assumed another term of office as the "president" of Taiwan, which was prearranged in the form of advice to assume office by his subordinates. Yesterday, he delivered his speech on taking office, as is usual. Also as usual, he called loudly for the "final victory of the holy way of recovering the mainland."



However, after perusing the text of the speech, we discover that there are quite a number of views different from those of the past, which may be worth further study.

First of all, the tone of the speech is low-key, which is extremely out of keeping with the slogan of "waging a holy war to recover the mainland." This is because the "devotion to bringing into play several central targets" put forward by Chiang Ching-kuo fails to convey the courage of "counterattacking and recovering the mainland," but emphasizes "strengthening the sense of taking the dangers into consideration," "so as to ensure safety as the basis."

This is a marked change, which reflects an understanding on the basis of acquiring some self-knowledge. The situation of Taiwan is truly worth "taking the dangers into consideration." Externally, it is becoming increasingly isolated, the foreign forces it depends on are not reliable, and the elements advocating "the independence of Taiwan" are ambitious. They vainly attempt to divide the nation and utilize foreign countries as a forward base to overturn the KMT's rule over Taiwan, which has become a secret worry for Taiwan. Internally, social contradictions are seen everywhere, and riots may occur at any time. An example to illustrate this is the order given by Hu Wu-hsi, "director of the police department of Taiwan Province," that the whole province "should guard against violence and sabotage conducted by conspirators." Furthermore, the development and outlets for Taiwan's economy are faced with the fortress of international protectionism, and there are difficulties in ensuring the source of raw materials. Consequently, there is a fall in confidence among the industrial, commercial, and trading circles, and prospects are not optimistic. The outward flow of capital increases daily. Last year, the amount of capital flowing outward reached as high as more than \$4 billion.

Under this situation of internal and external difficulties, even persons in the literary circles of Taiwan become aware of "taking the dangers into consideration." There is a Mr Chu Yen, who wrote an article carried in CHUNG YANG JIH PAO, claiming that "our present situation is very dangerous, and there is crisis lying ahead," and "the road of recovering the mainland is strewn with brambles." The worries of Chu Yen coincide with the agony of Chiang Ching-kuo, and it is no wonder that they call for "ensuring safety as the basis."

It was precisely because of the difficult position that even amid the joyous atmosphere of taking the office of "presidency," the tone of the speech could not but be low-key in facing up to reality.

Facing up the reality means change. It is worth noting that Chiang Ching-kuo also expressed his feelings thus: "In accordance with 'in order to do something, it is necessary not to do some other things,' and 'in order to effect a change, it is necessary not to make some other changes,' Ching-kuo is willing to 'make a clear distinction between right and wrong, and choose the good and stick to it.'"

We consider this to be the reflection of Chiang Ching-kuo's contradictory psychology.

There must be something bitter in the mentality of a man, who, with all his power and prestige as a "president," is not in a position to present a clear exposition of the political prospects, but has to deliver his speech to the world in ambiguous terms. This is an expression of uncertainty and hesitation by Chiang Ching-kuo when considering his future course of action.

Since Chiang Ching-kuo has considered "doing something" and "effecting a change," and is willing to "make a clear distinction between right and wrong," and "choose the good and stick to it," then we should like to advise Chiang Ching-kuo to suit his actions to the times, to do something for the revitalization of China, and to make a clear distinction between right and wrong so as to accomplish the great task of reuniting the motherland, and not to procrastinate until it is too late.

Frankly speaking, Chiang Ching-kuo himself knows very well that he is tired in mind and exhausted in strength. Take the reshuffle of the "cabinet" of Taiwan for example. The arrangements for a man to succeed to his post were extremely painstaking, and consequently he had to assume "another term of office." However, "life terminates when the time comes; glory and happiness remain with the body." How can this be compared with the everlasting Chinese nation? How can this be compared with those whose names are crowned with eternal glory in history? Either for himself, for the prospects of the motherland, or for the revitalization of the Chinese nation, Chiang Ching-kuo should be conscious of the inevitability of the historical development of the great cause of reunification, which is advocated by all people at home and abroad. In face of such a major issue of principle, "choosing the good and sticking to it" will be an act of wisdom.

At present, a new situation has emerged with regard to the coming and going of persons, correspondence, mutual visits of relatives, exchanges of commerce and trade and other activities between the two sides of the strait, and this is a logical trend independent of man's will. Time and again Beijing has put forward the principle of peaceful reunification through negotiations, and made known to the world its decision of practicing "two kinds of systems within the context of one country," thereby fully expressing its genuine desire nothing to lose under such an arrangement. So long as the KMT can cast off the old grievances and prejudices, Chiang Ching-kuo can choose and follow what is good, and both sides can carry out contacts and negotiations without setting forth prerequisites. Then peace and harmony will reign immediately over the two sides of the strait, and the great cause of reunification will be realized through negotiations. This is indeed "opening up a broad road" for Chiang Ching-kuo.

It is opportune to send this message to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo: It is high time "to choose the good and stick to it!"

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